HANDBOOK

OF

TASMANIA

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

BY

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

It has been found desirable to issue the Tasmanian Official Record tri-annually instead of annually as before, and the present Handbook has been designed to take its place during the intervening years. The Handbook contains a brief epitome of the historical portion of the larger Official Record, and summarises in a convenient form the more important statistical information contained in the detailed tables of the last volume of the General Statistics of the Colony.

Hobart, 1*st November*, 1892.

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HANDBOOK OF TASMANIA.

General Description.

THE Island of Tasmania is situated in the Southern Hemisphere, between the parallels of 40° 33′ and 43° 39′ South latitude, and between 144° 39′ and 148° 23′ meridian of East longitude, and corresponds nearly with Southern France and Northern Italy in Northern latitude. It is irregularly heart-shaped, and occupies an area of 26,215 square miles, *i.e.*, nearly the area of Scotland, or about equal to Belgium and Switzerland taken together. It is bounded on the north by the shallow and narrow Bass Strait, which separates it from the south-eastern extremity of the Continent of Australia, and on the east by the Tasman Sea; while on its southern and western sides its shores are exposed to the roll of the great Southern Ocean.

Of the seven British Colonies in Australia, Tasmania is by far the smallest in size, as shown in the following comparative summary :—

	Area in Square Miles.	Relative Size.*	Per Cent. to Total.
Seven Colonies of Australasia—			
Tasmania	26,215	1	0·32
Victoria	87,884	3·35	1·08
New Zealand	104,471	3·99	1·29
New South Wales	310,700	11·85	3·82
Queensland	668,497	25·50	8·23
South Australia	903,690	34·55	11·13
Western Australia	1,060,000	40·43	13·05
Seven Colonies	3,161,457	120·60	38·92
United Kingdom—			
Scotland	29,820	1·14	0·37
Ireland	32,531	1·24	0·40
England	58,764	2·24	0·72
	121,115	4·62	1·49
Other British Possessions—			
Cape Colony	213,917	8·16	2·63
India (British)	868,314	33·12	10·69
Canada	3,470,257	132·36	42·72
All others	288,551	11·01	3·55
	4,841,039	184·65	59·59
Total British Empire	8,123,611	309·87	100·00

* Tasmania taken as the unit.

Thus, although Tasmania is fully equal to one-fifth of the area of the United Kingdom, her surface is only about $\frac{1}{120}$th part of the area of Australasia, and about $\frac{1}{310}$th of the area of the total British Empire.

The appearance of the Island throughout is wonderfully beautiful, with its open plains, bordered by far-extending precipitous mountain tiers; its isolated shaggy peaks and wooded ranges; and its many noble rivers and lakes. Its coasts for the most part, especially towards the south, are bold and frequently indented with splendid bays and harbours (such as the Derwent, where Hobart, the Capital, is situated), affording ample shelter and safe anchorage for ships. On the western side one is reminded of scenes in the Highlands of Rosshire and Invernesshire in Scotland, from the picturesque character of the blue, white, and pinkish crystalline peaks and the fantastic outlines of the mountain ranges, which rise abruptly to a height of from 2000 to nearly 3000 feet above the Button Grass Plains.

Settlement of population has taken place principally among the plains and lower levels of the North-western, Midland, and South-eastern parts of the Island, following in the main the rocks of Tertiary and Mesozoic ages. In the recent Tertiary period the soils of these plains and valleys have been greatly enriched by extensive outbursts of basalt, with accompanying tuffs. These comparatively level sheets of basalt are often of great extent in the Midland, North-western, and North-eastern Districts, and there is ample evidence to show that, as in France and other parts of the world, they are invariably intimately associated with the ancient Tertiary lake systems. These basalts produce a very rich chocolate soil; and were it not for their influence the greater part of what is now the most fertile part of the Island would have been comparatively poor, or altogether sterile.

VEGETATION.

The vegetation which prevails among the older schistose rocks of the west and extreme south presents a totally different appearance from that which prevails in the more extensively settled districts of the east.

The western vegetation, as compared with that of the east, presents as marked a contrast as do the prevailing rocks upon which it flourishes. The characteristic trees and shrubs of the west include the following genera; viz.—*Fagus, Cenarrhenes, Anodopetalum, Eucryphia, Bauera, Boronia, Agastachys, Richea, Telopea, Grevillea, Orites, Athrotaxis, Dacrydium, Phyllocladus.*

On the eastern side the plains and rocky ridges, where not artificially cleared, are occupied by shaggy and often sombre forests, mainly composed of the following prevailing genera; viz.—*Eucalyptus* (Gum Tree), *Casuarina, Bursaria, Acacia, Leptospermum, Drimys, Melaleuca, Dodonea, Notolea, Exocarpus, Hakea, Epacris, Xanthorrhœa, Frenela.* The mountain slopes and ravines of the east have a vegetation well marked. In character it is more akin, and in many cases indentical with that of the west. The Tree Fern *(Dicksonia Antarctica)* in the mountain ravines is especially remarkable. The following genera are also found in such position in great luxuriance; viz.—*Fagus, Anopterus, Phebalium, Eucalyptus, Richea, Cyathodes, Pomaderris, Prostanthera, Boronia, Gaultheria, Correa, Bedfordia, Aster, Archeria, Atherosperma, &c.*

Although the herbs, shrubs, and brushwoods have great interest for the naturalist, and although the foliage of our tree-fern gullies and the flowers and berries of the mountains and plains are remarkable for their beauty, it is the tall timber trees, spreading over the whole country—from the water-edge

at sea-level to an altitude of 4000 feet—which give the chief character to the topography of the island. Tasmania is peculiarly a forest country. Trees of great dimensions tower over and eclipse all the lesser undergrowth on plains, valleys, hills, and mountain slopes. Of the 16,778,000 acres comprising the total area, there are only 75,500 acres occupied by lakes, and 535,443 acres of cultivated land only partially cleared of its timber trees. With the exception of minor areas on the tops of mountains or among the barren uplands of the Western Highlands, the whole of the rest of the country is occupied with an almost continuous virgin forest, mainly composed of the variable forms of Eucalypti (Gum Trees), one noted example of which, the Tolosa Blue Gum, has been recorded as measuring a height of 330 feet. Many of these trees have stems measuring 150 feet high without a branch, with a girth of about 40 feet towards the base; and it is also recorded that a Blue Gum at Southport (*Eucalyptus globulus*)— the prevailing tree towards the south of the island—"contained as much timber as would fully suffice to build a ninety-ton schooner." (Mueller.)

With such a wealth of forest trees, Tasmania's sources of timber supply must be infinitely great, and, in the near future, must be of great industrial value. At present our very abundance is the cause of much prodigality and waste. The timber trees in large areas around settlement are mostly destroyed by fire when clearing the land.*

The difficulties of transit, the ignorance of their economic value in distant markets, the plethora of local supply, and the necessity for clearing the land in the most convenient way, all tend to produce waste and improvidence in respect of timber products which might soon become a great source of national wealth.

MINERALS.

The great geological systems are well represented in various parts of the Island: the Archæan and Silurian in the western and north-eastern portions, the Permo-Carboniferous and Mesozoic in the northern and eastern, and the Tertiaries in basins among the older rocks generally.

In the veins, elvans, lodes, or dykes traversing the rocks of Archæan age, particularly in the western and north-eastern portions of the Island, or in the drifts immediately derived from their waste, are to be found many minerals and metals of great economic value, the most important of which are tin, copper, bismuth, zinc, cobalt, iron, silver, and gold; localities for tin, Mount Bischoff, Ringarooma, Branxholm.

The dense crystalline limestones of the system yield valuable marbles; the characteristic serpentines, from the beauty of their texture, may be utilised in the manufacture of ornamental vessels and other articles, and for purposes of internal decoration; while the fibrous asbestos and the fire-resisting steatite, associated with the serpentine, may be turned to many important uses in connection with gas grates, packing for steam engines, lamp wicks, furnaces, &c.

The rocks of the Silurian System are rich in industrial products. In some places *roofing slates* have been worked, although, owing to being softer and more pervious to water, they rarely equal the slates obtained in much greater abundance in the more highly metamorphosed rocks of the Archæan and Cambrian System. It is probable that our existing Tasmanian slate quarries are in members of the Silurian rocks, and this may account for the varying character of the beds of slate where they had been worked in the

* A fuller description of our important timber trees and other indigenous economic products is given in the "*Official Record*," 1892, pp. 78-170.

vicinity of the Piper River. There is much probability that good roofing slates will yet be discovered in the Archæan rocks of western Tasmania. *Limestones* of excellent quality in Silurian rocks are of common occurrence, and in most countries such limestones are quarried and burnt for mortar, cement, and manure. *Flagstones* and *freestones* of inferior quality are also obtained. It is in *metals*, however, that the system is particularly rich. These generally occur in veins which traverse the members of the system in every direction, particularly in the vicinity of the axes of their folded and denuded anticlinals. Among these metals may be mentioned ores of *mercury*, *copper*, *lead*, *silver*, and *gold*. The latter has its home *par excellence* in the quartz dykes or "reefs" and veins of the Cambrian and Silurian Systems, although it is also obtained in more limited quantities in a similar manner in the Archæan and Devonian Systems, and in the granites and porphyries which are associated with them. The chief producing centres in Tasmania are:—For *gold*,—Beaconsfield, Mangana, Mathinna; for *silver and lead*,—Mount Zeehan, Mount Dundas, Heazlewood, and Mount Lyell. The extensive deposits of *pyrites*, rich in copper, silver, and gold, at Mount Lyell are quite phenomenal, and will soon largely add to the export of valuable metals from Tasmania.

The industrial products of the Carboniferous System are numerous and important, although varying in abundance in different countries. *Limestones* in Tasmania are abundant throughout the Island wherever the marine beds are largely developed—such as at Bridgewater, Cascades, Porter Hill, Blackman's Bay, Maria Island, Chudleigh, Richmond, Middle Arm, Tamar, and elsewhere. These limestones are generally fossiliferous, the genera *Eurydesma*, *Pachydomus*, *Aviculopecten*, *Spirifera*, and *Productus* being especially characteristic. Messrs. Dally at one time worked the limestones of the system at Middle Arm on the Tamar, but the quarry has now been abandoned in favour of richer bands belonging to the Silurian system cropping from under the more recent system a little further up the creek.

Quarries have long been worked near Hobart, notably at Bridgewater; and as certain beds are well adapted for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, attempts have been made to form an industry of this kind at a point on the New Norfolk Road, a mile or so beyond the Bridgewater Causeway. The following analysis, prepared for the writer by Mr. W. F. Ward, Government Analyst, gives a fair conception of the average quality of the limestones; although it must be stated that the quality of the bands is extremely variable. A similar analysis of the Cambro-Silurian limestone worked at Chudleigh and at the Don is also given for comparison:—

	Bridgewater Limestone (Carboniferous).	Chudleigh Limestone (Cambro-Silurian.)
Carbonate of lime	84·0	91·5
Carbonate of magnesia	1·0	1·2
Carbonate of iron	2·0	1·5
Insoluble residue (sand, &c.)	12·3	5·8
Organic matter, &c. (by difference)	0·7	0·0
	100·0	100·0

Some of the fossiliferous bands at Maria Island and elsewhere would afford figured marble of great beauty.

Marls are abundant, flanking the older greenstones, and are often utilised by farmers. *Sandstones* of fair quality are also worked in certain beds overlying the uppermost beds of the system; but some of these formations may

yet prove to belong to the base of the succeeding Mesozoic period. *Coal* occurs towards the close of the system in such places as the Don, Tarleton, Latrobe, Port Cygnet, Tippagory Range, St. Mary's, and Adventure Bay. A seam of fair quality, of about 2 feet thick, is now being worked at Port Cygnet, and also near Quiet Corner, Adventure Bay; and in the Mersey and Don Basin two or three seams have been worked at different places for many years past. The coal seams of this system, although largely developed in Europe, America, and in other countries, are but poorly represented in Tasmania. In New South Wales the Coal seams of the same horizon are of much greater extent, as at Greta and Anvil Creek. In the same Colony there are also important seams (Newcastle) occurring in a formation which appears to be more recent than the Tasmanian beds of the Mersey. In the Newcastle beds there are many fine seams of coal worked, and of such excellent quality that it is exported and largely consumed in the various Colonies of Australasia. No coal exactly equivalent to the Newcastle beds of New South Wales has, as yet, been found in Tasmania. The greater development of coal seams in this Island occurs in the members of the Mesozoic system, described hereafter.

The industrial products belonging to the rocks of the Mesozoic age in Tasmania are both varied and of great commercial value. *Sandstones* of every shade of colour, and of the finest quality, may be obtained, and these have been quarried largely for building purposes, more particularly in the neighbourhood of Hobart, Bellerive, Tea Tree, Ross, West Tamar, Spring Bay, Okehampton, &c. The fine-grained white sandstones of Okehampton and Spring Bay have been held in high esteem, and have been largely used in the construction of important public buildings in Melbourne, as well as locally. The extrusive *Greenstones* of the period are largely used for foundations of buildings, and are everywhere utilised for roadmaking. The broken metal makes excellent macadamised roads. *Fireclays* of good quality exist in association with our coal seams, but they have not as yet been much utilised in the manufacture of drain-pipes, fire-bricks, and earthenware, for which many of the bands are admirably adapted.

The most characteristic and most valuable product of the period, found extensively throughout the Island, is *Coal*. The seams in some districts, notably in the Fingal Basin, are numerous, and some now worked are of considerable thickness and of very fair quality. The Cornwall coal, from Fingal, is an excellent household coal, and similar seams in this locality are of equal value. The various coal seams of Tasmania, however, contain a considerable proportion of ash, though rich in carbon; but experience has shown us that, with some slight modification of the fire-bars of locomotives, the coal can be profitably used for steam purposes. When modifications of this kind are made, there will, no doubt, be a much larger demand for our coal. The Fingal Coal is now largely used for steam purposes upon the Government Railways.

The coal seams in different districts, as at Longford, York Plains, Esperance, Hamilton, Jerusalem, and Sandfly, as well as in the same basin named, vary considerably in quality, as in other countries. In Tasmania their development can scarcely be said to have begun. When this is carried out, no doubt seams of finer quality will be discovered.

The industrial products of the Tertiary system are numerous. Among the most important in Tasmania may be noted *tin, gold*, and *silver*. In the "deep leads" and other Tertiary drifts in the North-eastern and Western Districts of Tasmania these valuable metals afford employment to a large body of miners, and the yearly average value of *gold, silver*, and *tin* thus derived for the last five years is about £500,000, and the export for these metals amounted to £4,929,863 for the ten years ending with 1892. The system

also contains *limestones* and *marls* of excellent quality, which are used for mortar, agriculture, and other purposes. The *siliceous* and *ferruginous sands* of many of the beds are used for mortar, metal moulding, &c. The *gravels* are used for railway ballast, roads, walks, and concrete; whilst the *clays* are generally used in the manufacture of bricks, roofing-tiles, drain-pipes, drain-tiles, pottery, and the like. The *diatomaceous* or *infusorial earths* found in some places are used in Victoria for the manufacture of lithofracteur, and for polishing and other purposes. The beds of the system also contain extensive deposits of *lignite* and *retinite;* and although not used in Tasmania, they may yet be turned to profitable account as fuel and in the preparation of varnishes. *Clay ironstone*, in nodular masses, occurs in great abundance in the lower parts of the Launceston Tertiary Basin; and *topaz* and other precious stones are found among the stanniferous drifts of the mining districts. Altogether, the products of the system are of great industrial value.

FAUNA.

The indigenous Fauna of the Colony is somewhat similar to that of the Australian mainland.

MAMMALIA.

Of the 46 species of terrestrial Mammals inhabiting the Island, 2 belong to the Monotremata, of which the peculiar animal known as the Duck-bill Platypus is the most remarkable. There are 27 representatives of the Marsupialia or pouched animals, 9 of which are peculiar to the Island; the most remarkable of these being the most ferocious Tasmanian Devil *(Sarcophilus ursinus)*, and the wolf-like Native Tiger, *(Thylacinus cynocephalus)*. The Bats have 4 representatives. Of Rodents, or gnawing animals, there are 13 representatives, of which the most conspicuous is the Common Water Rat, or Yellow-bellied Musk Rat *(Hydromys chrysogaster)*. With the exception of the small Rodents, there is a general absence among the Mammals of all such forms as are to be met with in ex-Australian regions. The most characteristic forms are the Pouched Kangaroos, Devils, Tigers, Bandicoots, &c. The Forester Kangaroo is now fast disappearing. The male attains a length of upwards of 5 feet from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail. The hind quarters of the Kangaroo and Wallaby are much esteemed as food; the flesh, when cooked, tastes something like venison. The Wombat is also used as food, and when cooked the flesh tastes like that of sucking-pig. The rest of the animals are not utilised except for their fur or skins, and of these the following are the most valuable—viz., Common Black and Grey Opossum (fur); Native Cats, Wallaby, Kangaroo, and Tiger (skins).

The Devil and Tiger are very ferocious, and prey upon the sheep as well as upon the native animals. In mountain regions they are still a source of trouble to sheepowners; but they rarely attack man except when closely pursued.

MARINE MAMMALS.

Besides the terrestrial forms, there are various species of Whales, Seals, and Porpoises in the neighbouring seas. The latter enter the estuaries and rivers during the summer in immense schools. The most important for commercial purposes are the Black and Sperm Whale. In the year 1851-2 the Sperm Whale Fishery formed one of our principal industries, but it has fallen off recently, owing partly to the greater scarcity of the animals, but chiefly to the introduction of the cheaper mineral oils.

Birds.

Nearly all families of Birds are well represented, although comparatively few are peculiar to the Colony. Altogether there are about 187 indigenous species.

Reptiles.

Reptiles are very poorly represented in the Island. There are no tortoises, and the turtles have only one solitary representative in our seas (the Luth). Crocodiles of any kind are entirely absent. Of snakes there are only three species, viz.—

Tiger Snake or Banded Snake (*Hoplocephalus curtus*).
Copper-head Snake (*Hoplocephalus superbus*).
Whip Snake (*Hoplocephalus coronoides*).

All of these are venomous, and sometimes cause the death of animals. Human beings are sometimes bitten, but no death from this cause has occurred for many years past.

Representatives of the Lizard family are exceedingly abundant in stony places. All are harmless. The largest of the 17 known species—the Iguana or Sleeping Lizard—attains a length of from 12 to 15 inches.

Fishes.

The known sea and inland fishes of Tasmania, including the seven species of European fresh-water fishes successfully acclimatised, number 213 species. About one-third of the number stated may be considered good edible fish, although only about 21 species are caught in sufficient number to form a market supply. The following are the names of those found in greatest abundance, the first six alone forming articles of export:—The Hobart Trumpeter, Perch (*Chilodactylus*), Snotgall Trevally, Barracouta, Kingfish, Conger Eel, Native Salmon, Bastard Trumpeter, Red Perch, Rock Gurnet, Flathead, Horse Mackerel, Sea Mullet, Rock Cod, Ling, Flounder, Sole, Garfish, Common Eel.

The first of these, the Hobart Trumpeter, is undoubtedly the king of Tasmanian Fishes, and is generally esteemed as the finest of the Australian edible fishes. It commands a high price and ready sale in the local market as well as in the neighbouring colonies; but, unfortunately, although captured in considerable numbers all the year round, it is very limited in its distribution, being confined to certain coral reefs or banks 10 to 70 fathoms deep fringing the southern coasts of Tasmania between Granville Harbour in the west and Seymour in the east.

The Barracouta, Kingfish, and Rock Cod appear periodically in such vast numbers that frequently the supply is greatly in excess of local demand. Owing to the absence of proper fish-curing establishments, large quantities have, at times, been known to be wasted or merely utilised as manure.

It is known also that large schools of Sand-smelts, Sprats, and Anchovies appear upon our coasts at regular seasons, but, for the reasons already mentioned, and because the fishermen lack the proper appliances in the shape of *Pilchard Seine* nets, no attempt hitherto has been made to open up an industry in this particular direction.

Trawl-nets have been tried on the coast, but without good result. Either the class of bottom fish is absent in our waters, or the proper grounds have yet to be discovered suited for this mode of capture.

Besides the fishes proper, the fishing industry is largely dependent upon the capture of a fine species of Crayfish (*Palinurus Edwardsii*), which often weighs, when mature, from 6 to 7 lbs. It is estimated that there are over 280 tons of this highly-prized crustacean brought to market yearly, including those exported to Victoria and New South Wales, but excluding those used for baiting purposes and those captured by Victorian boats. There is also a small Prawn taken in considerable quantities during the season in the River Tamar. They abound all round our coasts, but little attention has been devoted to them anywhere on the coast beyond the River Tamar.

Of Molluscs there is only one of any importance,—viz., the Common Mud Oyster. Although not now abundant—the beds now worked only yielding about 100,000 oysters per year— it is estimated by competent authorities that, about 20 years ago, the various beds now unprofitable yielded about 44,000 bags, or 22,000,000 oysters per year.

The destruction of these once prolific Oyster Beds has engaged much attention. Although attributed generally to reckless unrestricted dredging continued until the greater number of the beds were wholly destroyed, it is believed by some that natural causes were operating concurrently with the causes alleged. Attempts have recently been made to extend the cultivation of the Oyster in the old habitats with great promise of success. Natural conditions again seem to be working round in favour of the development of the Oyster.

CLIMATE.

The greater portion of the Island—the region of settlement—is characterised by a remarkably mild and equable temperature, between the extremes of 20·0° to 34·0° in winter, and 78·0° to 96·3° in summer; and the rainfall, except in the wild sub-alpine mineral regions of the West, is moderate and regular.

The meteorological observations at Hobart for over 50 years show little variation from year to year. A mean of 35 to 40 years gives the following results per year:—

Atmospheric pressure	29·849 inches.
Mean temperature	55·10 deg.
Humidity of air	0·74 per cent.
Rainfall	143 days. 22·93 inches.

HEALTH.

Tasmania's favourable insular position in the Southern Hemisphere gives it nearly the same advantage, as regards immunity from extremes of temperature, as that enjoyed by Southern France and Northern Italy in northern latitudes. It is alike free from the extremes of heat as in South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and New South Wales, and the extremes of boisterous cold weather, as in the more southerly portion of New Zealand.

The beauty of its mountain, lake, and woodland scenery, and its healthy clime, have combined to make the Island a favourite resort for visitors from the neighbouring colonies in summer, as it affords to them a pleasant refuge from the hot winds and enervating influence of their sub-tropical climate.

The annual total death-rate per thousand of the mean population for 1892 is 13·53, and although undoubtedly low as compared with European

countries, it differs very little from the average total death-rate of the Australasian Colonies as a whole. It has been demonstrated, however, (see *Official Record*, 1891, pp. 196-212), that where the numbers living at particular age periods are rendered extremely abnormal by migration as in young colonies, the total death-rate is a most fallacious index of health conditions; and that the low death-rate in Australasia is as much determined by this cause as by its undoubtedly favourable health conditions. When, however, correction is made for disproportion in age groups, and especially for deaths from "old age" alone—which in Tasmania represents 15·80 per cent. of deaths from all causes, and where, unlike any other country, it is by far the greatest of all specific causes of death—it is evident that, next to New Zealand, the health conditions of Tasmania are superior to those of any other colony, and greatly superior to those of European countries.

Population and Deaths (Year 1892) under Age-Groups.

Numerical.

	Estimated Mean Population.				Deaths.				
	0-5.	5-65.	65 & over.	Total.	0-5.	5-65.	65 & over.	Total.	Under 1 year.
Hobart—City	3330	21,512	1117	25,959	209	232	104	545	148
Suburbs	1150	6953	804	8907	41	51	125	217	31
Total District	4480	28,465	1921	34,866	250	283	229	762	179
Launceston—City	2383	14,653	897	17,933	102	132	131	365	76
Suburbs	756	3354	172	4282	27	22	10	59	21
Total District	3139	18,007	1069	22,215	129	154	141	424	97
Country Districts	14,845	76,903	4052	95,800	282	383	218	883	216
Total Tasmania	22,464	123,375	7042	152,881	661	820	588	2069	492

Percental.

	0-5.	5-65.	65 & over.	Total.	0-5.	5-65.	65 & over.	Total.	Under 1 year.
Hobart—City	12·83	82·87	4·30	100·00	38·35	42·57	19·08	100·00	27·16
Suburbs	12·92	78·06	9·02	100·00	18·89	23·50	57·61	100·00	14·28
Total District	12·85	81·64	5·51	100·00	32·81	37·14	30·05	100·00	23·49
Launceston—City	13·29	81·71	5·00	100·00	27·95	36·15	35·90	100·00	20·82
Suburbs	17·69	78·34	3·97	100·00	45·76	37·29	16·95	100·00	35·59
Total District	14·13	81·06	4·81	100·00	30·42	36·32	33·26	100·00	22·88
Country Districts	15·50	80·27	4·23	100·00	31·94	43·37	24·69	100·00	24·46
Total Tasmania	14·70	80·70	4·60	100·00	31·95	39·63	28·42	100·00	23·78

DEATH-RATE.

	DEATHS PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.				HEALTH STANDARDS.		
	0-5.	5-65.	65 & over.	TOTAL.	All Ages under 65 per 1000 living.†	Infant mortality per 1000 Births.	Mean Age at Death of Group 65 and over.
Hobart—City	62·77	10·78	93·10	21·00	17·75	...	...
Suburbs	35·95	73·34	155·43	24·36	11·21	...	...
District	55·80	99·41	119·21	21·85	16·18	163	76·42
Launceston—City	42·81	90·08	146·05	20·35	13·72	...	...
Suburbs	35·72	65·59	58·15	13·78	11·92	...	...
District	41·10	85·53	131·90	19·09	13·38	127	76·65
Country Districts	19·00	49·80	53·80	9·22	7·25	70	76·73
ALL TASMANIA	29·42	66·46	83·49	13·53	10·15	99	76·77

* Including undefined. † Corrected for disproportion of Age-groups. (See method explained, p. xxv., Statistics, year 1887.)

QUINQUENNIAL Summary of Deaths—under Districts, Classes, and principal Specific Causes—(1888–1892).

Class.		Hobart District.					Launceston District.					Country Districts.					Tasmania				
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Classes.																				
1	Zymotic Diseases	92	98	60	116	107	64	78	54	40	39	98	138	173	133	100	254	314	287	289	246
2	Parasitic Diseases	1	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	5	3	6	3	1	5	5	11	3	3	12
3	Dietic Diseases	2	6	8	5	5	3	7	1	6	2	14	6	6	1	4	19	19	15	12	11
4	Constitutional Diseases	100	89	102	98	109	46	56	65	54	58	86	107	95	97	92	232	252	262	249	259
5	Developmental Diseases	138	142	152	194	177	66	66	69	84	89	123	119	125	131	127	327	327	346	409	393
6	Local Diseases	280	243	290	318	265	183	208	167	179	177	417	339	436	442	401	879	790	893	939	843
7	Violence	31	28	24	29	31	18	32	26	18	12	69	84	88	74	68	118	144	138	121	111
8	Ill-defined and non-specific	71	89	63	51	66	51	48	34	35	42	80	104	77	126	86	202	241	174	212	194
	TOTAL	715	699	699	812	762	431	496	416	417	424	890	903	1003	1005	883	2036	2098	2118	2234	2069
	Principal Specific Causes.																				
	Old Age	129	129	143	177	151	65	57	60	75	76	107	100	111	108	100	301	286	314	360	327
	Phthisis	52	39	55	55	51	22	22	29	26	24	42	60	54	53	54	116	121	138	134	129
	Atrophy and Debility	59	77	52	49	52	37	37	26	29	30	56	79	46	74	56	152	193	124	152	138
	Heart Diseases, various	60	56	63	65	55	45	35	40	40	44	71	50	66	72	77	176	141	169	177	176
	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	39	28	23	17	30	13	21	20	11	16	42	68	60	28	36	94	117	103	56	82
	Convulsions	17	16	24	20	19	24	25	27	9	10	65	55	88	68	61	106	96	139	97	90
	Bronchitis	25	17	35	36	19	14	22	18	18	13	47	28	46	52	28	86	67	99	106	60
	Pneumonia	27	16	15	45	32	13	10	15	20	40	41	27	44	54	21	81	53	74	119	93
	Typhoid, &c.	37	41	17	57	20	30	40	14	11	13	13	32	18	14	13	80	113	49	82	46
	Apoplexy	25	9	12	17	22	3	11	8	4	5	17	18	10	8	18	45	38	30	29	45
	Paralysis	20	8	5	15	12	13	11	6	8	5	13	6	15	17	9	46	25	26	40	26
	Diphtheria	5	8	8	5	42	8	10	6	2	2	30	25	35	14	25	43	43	49	21	69
	Premature Birth	7	12	8	15	23	1	8	8	9	7	13	18	13	20	24	21	38	29	44	54
	Fractures, Contusions	9	6	9	5	6	2	8	5	2	1	19	9	22	17	20	30	23	36	24	27
	Drowning	7	8	3	7	4	12	6	8	3	4	16	17	22	22	13	35	31	33	32	21
	Dentition	5	10	11	1	2	12	13	...	1	1	9	5	5	12	10	26	28	16	14	13
	All others	192	219	216	226	222	117	160	126	149	133	289	306	348	372	318	598	685	690	747	673

DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS LIVING.

	Classes.																				
1	Zymotic Diseases	295	307	183	341	307	312	372	252	185	176	115	158	193	143	104	185	224	200	194	161
2	Parasitic Diseases	3	13	...	3	6	...	5	...	5	23	3	7	3	1	5	4	8	2	2	8
3	Dietic Diseases	6	19	24	15	14	15	33	5	28	9	16	7	7	1	4	14	14	10	8	7
4	Constitutional Diseases	320	279	312	289	312	225	268	303	249	261	101	123	106	104	96	169	179	182	167	169
5	Developmental Diseases	442	444	464	571	508	322	315	322	388	401	144	136	140	140	133	238	233	241	275	257
6	Local Diseases	896	760	886	936	760	893	993	778	827	798	488	388	487	474	419	641	563	621	630	552
7	Violence	99	88	73	85	89	88	153	121	83	54	81	96	98	79	71	86	103	96	81	73
8	Ill-defined and non-specific	227	278	193	150	189	249	229	158	162	189	94	119	86	135	90	147	172	121	142	127
	TOTAL	2288	2188	2135	2390	2185	2104	2368	1939	1927	1911	1042	1034	1120	1077	922	1484	1496	1473	1499	1354
	Principal Specific Causes.																				
	Old Age	413	404	437	521	433	317	272	280	347	343	126	114	124	116	104	219	204	218	242	214
	Phthisis	166	122	168	162	146	107	105	135	120	108	49	69	61	57	56	85	86	96	90	84
	Atrophy and Debility	189	241	159	144	149	181	176	121	134	135	66	90	52	79	59	111	138	86	102	90
	Heart Diseases, various	192	175	192	192	158	220	167	188	184	198	83	57	74	77	80	128	101	118	119	115
	Convulsions	55	50	73	50	86	117	119	126	51	72	76	63	98	30	38	77	68	97	38	54
	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	125	88	70	59	55	63	100	93	42	45	49	78	67	73	64	69	83	72	65	59
	Bronchitis	80	53	107	106	55	68	105	84	83	59	55	32	52	56	29	63	48	69	71	39
	Pneumonia	86	50	46	132	92	63	48	70	93	180	48	31	49	58	22	59	38	51	80	61
	Typhoid, &c	118	128	52	168	57	146	191	65	51	59	15	37	20	15	14	58	81	34	55	30
	Apoplexy	80	28	37	50	64	15	53	37	18	23	20	21	11	9	10	33	27	21	19	29
	Paralysis	64	25	15	44	34	63	53	28	37	23	15	7	17	18	19	34	18	18	27	17
	Diphtheria	16	25	24	15	120	39	48	28	9	9	35	29	39	15	26	31	31	34	14	45
	Premature Birth	23	38	24	44	66	5	38	37	42	32	16	21	15	21	25	15	27	20	30	35
	Fractures, &c	29	19	28	15	17	10	38	23	9	4	22	10	25	18	21	22	16	25	16	18
	Drowning	22	25	9	20	11	59	29	37	14	18	19	19	25	24	14	26	22	23	21	14
	Dentition	16	31	34	3	5	59	62	...	5	4	10	6	2	13	11	18	20	11	9	9
	All others	614	686	660	665	637	571	764	587	688	599	338	350	389	398	332	436	488	480	501	441

Towns and Cities.

The total population of the Colony on 5th April, 1891, (Census) was estimated to be 146,667. With such a scanty population, therefore, there can be no large centres of population. The Capital, Hobart, possessing a magnificent harbour, is beautifully situated near the mouth of the Derwent, in the south, and has a population of about 33,450 persons, including suburbs. Next in importance is the City of Launceston, situated on the Tamar, in the northern part of the Island, with a population of about 17,208 persons. Of the remaining towns and villages there are only about 76, each having a population—at the time of the last Census, 5th April, 1891—ranging from 94 to 1965 persons respectively. The following table contains a list of the various places; those marked with an asterisk are mining centres:—

	Population, 1891, (Census.)	Height above Sea Level.	Situation.
North-Western Division.			
Zeehan*	1965	533	River Badger
Devonport, East ..... 559 / Devonport, West.....1246	1805	5	River Mersey
Latrobe	1560	18	Ditto
Waratah*	1420	2000†	River Waratah
Ulverstone	1129	39	River Leven
Dundas*	1080	706	River Badger
Burnie	981	...	River Emu
Wynyard	621	...	River Inglis
Sheffield	429	...	River Dasher
Stanley	400	64†	Near Black River
Penguin	396	...	Penguin Creek
Reminé*	213	...	Trial Bay
Leith	122	29	Bessell Rivulet
Forth	114	...	River Forth
South-Western Division.			
Strahan*	561	3	Long Bay, Macquarie Harbour
North-Eastern Division.			
Launceston (City)	17,208	67†	River Tamar
Beaconsfield*	1584	...	Anderson's Creek and South Arm, Tamar
Westbury	1104	586	Quamby Brook
Longford	1084	448	South Esk River
Deloraine	895	756	River Meander
Invermay	882	...	Suburb of Launceston
Campbell Town	818	758	Elizabeth River
Ellesmere	590	644	Cox Rivulet
Evandale	540	524	South Esk River
Perth	517	533	Ditto
Lefroy*	465	...	Nine Mile Springs
Mathinna*	426	...	South Esk River
Fingal	425	766	Ditto
St. Helen's	363	...	George's River
George Town	299	...	River Tamar
Carrick	281	...	Liffey Rivulet
Derby	273	...	Ringarooma River
St. Mary's	268	857	Break o' Day River
Trevallyn	256	...	Suburb of Launceston
St. Leonard's	254	17	Ditto

	Population, 1891. (Census.)	Height above Sea Level.	Situation.
Mangana*	226	...	Richardson's Creek
Cressy	229	...	Brumby's Creek
Gladstone*	193	...	River Ringarooma
Cornwall*	185	...	Break o' Day River
Avoca	180	665	South Esk River
Weldborough*	167	...	Weld River
Winkleigh	161	...	Supply River
Low Head	153	25†	River Tamar
Breadalbane	131	262	North Esk River
Chudleigh	127	859	Lobster Rivulet
Ringarooma*	117	...	Ringarooma River
Hagley	114	506	South Esk River
Branxholm*	103	...	Ringarooma River
Bracknell	101	...	River Liffey
Mount Nicholas*	94	830	South Esk River
South-Eastern Division.			
Hobart (City only—Capital)	24,905	190†	River Derwent
New Town	2288	...	Suburb of Hobart
Sandy Bay, (Upper) 1443 } Sandy Bay, (Lower) 324 }	1767	...	Ditto
New Norfolk	1072	16†	River Derwent
Oatlands	731	1337†	Lake Dulverton
Wellington Hamlets	704	...	Suburb of Hobart
Glebe Town	643	...	Ditto
Bellerive	625	5	Ditto
Glenorchy	588	41	Ditto
Richmond	536	...	Coal River
Bothwell	520	...	River Clyde
Franklin	506	...	River Huon
Kempton	426	702	River Jordan
Ross	389	680	Macquarie River
Hamilton	348	...	River Clyde
Swansea	295	...	Oyster Bay
Sorell	282	46	Pittwater
Mount Stuart	259	...	Suburb of Hobart
Kingston	249	...	Brown's River
Lovett	247	...	Huon River
Jerusalem	189	...	Coal River
Pontville	172	222	River Jordan
Woodbridge	166	...	D'Entrecasteaux Channel
Triabunna	165	...	Spring Bay
Margate	158	...	North West Bay
Huonville	145	...	Huon River
Bridgewater (North)	143	12	River Derwent
Ramsgate	134	...	D'Entrecasteaux Channel
Buckland	125	...	Prosser's Rivulet

† Height at Meteorological Station. Other heights given for Railway Stations

Tasmanian History.

BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF LEADING EVENTS.

First Discovery and early History.

THE first discovery of Tasmania was made on the 24th November, 1642, by the intrepid Dutch navigator, Abel Jans Tasman.

For more than a century thereafter no European had invaded its solitudes. On 4th March, 1772, the French navigator Marion du Fresne anchored his ships, the *Mascarin* and the *Castries*, in the bay now charted as Marion Bay, near the spot (Frederic Hendric Bay of Tasman) where the first discoverer effected a landing. Captain Marion remained there for six days; but his attempt to establish intercourse resulted in an encounter in which the first Tasmanian aboriginal fell under the fire of European muskets.

On the 9th March of the following year, 1773, the first English ship visited the island—the *Adventure*, commanded by Captain Tobias Furneaux. The bay in which the first English ship cast anchor still bears the name of Adventure Bay.

The following is a brief chronological summary of the subsequent leading events in the history of the Colony :—

1777 (Jan. 26.)—Captain Cook entered Adventure Bay, and had intercourse with the natives. Ships *Resolution* and *Discovery*.

1789 (July 3.)—Captain John Henry Cox, in the brig *Mercury*, sailed inside the Schouten and Maria Islands, and discovered Oyster Bay. This same year, Lieutenant Bligh, on his way to Tahiti, visited Adventure Bay, and touched at several places on the East Coast.

1792.—Second visit of Lieutenant Bligh to the southern part of the Island, where he planted several trees.

1793.—First visit of the illustrious French navigators Rear-Admiral Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, in the *Recherche*, and Captain Huon Kermadec, in the *Esperance*.

1793 (Jan.)—Second visit of D'Entrecasteaux, for the purpose of completing surveys in the channel which still bears his name.

1794.—Captain Hayes, in command of the ships *Duke of Clarence* and *Duchess*, entered the River Derwent, which he so named.

1798.—Lieutenant Flinders, accompanied by Dr. Bass, circumnavigated Tasmania, and demonstrated its insular character.

1802.—The French ships *Geographe*, *Naturaliste*, and *Corvette*, commanded by Commodore Baudin, visited the Island.

1803.—First settlement in Tasmania formed at Risdon, by Lieutenant John Bowen, acting under instructions from Governor King, of New South Wales. The first settlement in Australasia was made in 1788, or fifteen years previously, at Port Jackson. In this same year the Tamar was visited by Superintendent Collins, in the *Lady Nelson* by order of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, then anchored at Port Phillip.

1804 (15 Feb.)—Lieutenant-Governor Collins, with the ships *Ocean* and *Lady Nelson*, arrived in the Derwent; and, on 20th February, landed in Sullivan's Cove, where he fixed the site of the present City of Hobart. York Town Settlement established in the same year, under the command of Colonel Paterson.

1805.—Part of the settlers from Norfolk Island transferred to Tasmania.

1806.—Settlement at Launceston formed.

1806-10.—Settlements reduced to a state of famine, owing to the destruction of crops and live stock in New South Wales by heavy floods.

1810.—First Newspaper printed in the Colony appeared, under the title of *The Derwent Star and Van Diemen's Land Intelligencer.*

1811.—Colonel Davey appointed Lieutenant-Governor, in succession to Governor Collins, who died at Hobart on 24th March, 1810.

1812.—Settlements on the Tamar and Derwent united under one government.

1815-16.—First flour-mill erected. Agriculture had so far progressed that the Colony was able for the first time to export wheat to Sydney.

1817.—Foundation stone of the first church, St. David's, Hobart, laid by Governor Davey. Population of Hobart, 1000.

1820.—First importation of pure Merino lambs (300).

1821.—Penal Settlement established at Macquarie Harbour.

1825.—Tasmania declared an independent Colony.

1830.—Black Line organised, with the object of forcing the Tasmanian aborigines into Tasman's Peninsula, but the result was a complete failure.

1830-35.—George Augustus Robinson, by friendly suasion, succeeded in gathering the small remnant of aborigines still surviving (203) into a settlement provided for them on Flinders' Island.

1834.—First settlement in Victoria made by the two Messrs. Henty, of Launceston.

1835.—Batman's party and Fawkner's party, organised in Launceston, succeeded in forming the first permanent settlement in the Yarra and Port Phillip.

1835-37.—About this time Macquarie Harbour penal settlement was abandoned, and the prisoners were transferred to the new settlement then established at Port Arthur, on Tasman's Peninsula.

1837.—Sir John Franklin assumed the Governorship of the Colony.

1841.—First publication of *The Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science* appeared (now changed to *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania.)*

1839 (Dec.)—French warships, in their voyage of discovery in the Antarctic regions, visited Hobart.

1840.—Visit of the *Erebus* and *Terror,* under command of Captains Ross and Crozier. Dr. Joseph D. Hooker, who accompanied this expedition, made a thorough investigation of the flora of the Island, under the guidance of our local naturalists Ronald Gunn, F.R.S., and W. Archer, F.R.S. Other distinguished observers visited the Colony about this time—Charles Darwin, Count Strzelecki, Charles Beete Jukes, and Dr. Richardson.

1843.—Appointment of the first Bishop of Tasmania (Dr. Francis Russell Nixon). Agitation among the free colonists to put a stop to the further importation of convicts.

1850 (March).—Coal discovered at the Don and Mersey.

1852.—First payable goldfields discovered at The Nook, near Fingal, and at Nine-Mile Springs.

1853.—Owing to the vigorous efforts of the Anti-transportation League, this great blot in the early history of the Colony was wiped out by the official announcement, made in May, 1853, that transportation of English convicts then ceased absolutely. This marked a new era in the history of the Colony. The name "Van Diemen's Land" now disappears, with its evil associations; the Colony thenceforward bearing the name of "Tasmania," as a happy omen of its prosperous future and of the altered conditions in its history.

1856.—Representative Government instituted. First Parliament opened by Commission on 2nd December, 1856.

1857.—The City of Hobart first lighted with gas. Launceston first supplied with water from St. Patrick's River.

1859.—Rural Municipalities first established. State aid to religious bodies commuted. First submarine cable laid *viâ* Circular Head and King's Island to Cape Otway. This line, however, soon failed, owing to defects in cable and in the nature of the bottom upon which it was laid.

1861.—Fingal coal—two tons—sent to Launceston for experimental purposes: yielded 6900 feet of gas per ton.

1864—First successful shipment of English salmon ova arrived at the Plenty River on 20th April, per ship *Norfolk*.

1868—Sod of the first railway in Tasmania (Launceston and Western) turned by the Duke of Edinburgh on 15th January, 1868.

1869.—Second cable, successfully establishing telegraphic communication with Australian mainland, opened 1st May, 1869.

1871.—Launceston-Western Railway opened for traffic, 10th February, 1871. Mr. James Smith discovered the rich deposit of tin at Mount Bischoff, 4th December, 1871.

1872.—Direct telegraphic communication with Europe was established on 20th October, 1872. Attempts to work the extensive iron deposits at Ilfracombe failed, owing to the presence of chromium in the ores first treated.

1876.—Tasmanian Main Line Railway, 122 miles, opened for traffic, in March, between Hobart and Evandale Junction. *Truganini*, the last representative of the Tasmania Aborigines, died at Hobart on the 8th May, 1876.

1877.—The famous quartz reef, now worked by the Tasmania Gold Mining Company, discovered at Beaconsfield by Mr. William Dally, in June, 1877.

1881.—Census taken on 3rd April, 1881. Population, 115,705.

1885.—Silver-lead discovered at Mount Zeehan. Deloraine and Formby Extension (37 miles) opened. Parattah and Oatlands Railway opened.

1886.—Gold and copper discovered at Mount Lyell. Fingal Railway opened (47 miles). First Session of Federal Council held in Hobart on 26th January. Franchise extended.

1887.—Silver and lead discovered at Heazlewood River. Derwent Valley Railway opened (24½ miles).

1888.—New reservoir at Hobart opened for supply on 11th September.

1889.—Scottsdale Railway (47 miles) opened for traffic. Foundation of new Technical School in Hobart was laid by His Excellency Sir Robert Hamilton on 10th July, 1889.

1890.—Chudleigh Railway and Formby-to-Ulverstone extension opened for traffic in this year. T.M.L. Railway purchased by the Government for the sum of £1,106,500.

1891.—Census taken on 5th April, 1891. Population 146,667.

1892.—Strahan-Zeehan Railway opened for traffic on 4th February; Zeehan and Dundas line on 25th April; and Sorell line on 2nd May, 1892.

1893.—Hobart Electric Tramways successfully opened for traffic on September, 1893.

Progress of Tasmania and Summary of General Statistics.

Progress of Tasmania.—1816 to 1892.

To enable those who desire to study more satisfactorily the "Progress of Tasmania" within this period, a coloured diagram has been prepared by means of which the movements of the more important characteristics can be more rapidly and faithfully appreciated. The features selected as best suited to show graphically the varied ups and downs of the Colony's progress since the year 1816 are (1) General Exports; (2) Gold and Tin Export; (3) Population; (4) General Revenue; (5) Marriage Rate. The three most notable heights in export trade, marked A, B, & C, were reached in the years 1839, 1853, and 1885 respectively. The first was caused by the early settlement of Victoria by Tasmanian Colonists; the next height was caused by the second emigration to Victoria, associated with expanded trade consequent upon the discovery of gold in that Colony, then known as Port Phillip; the third height marks the existing progress caused by the increased prosperity of the industries within the Colony's own borders consequent upon the discovery and development of Gold and Tin, the value of which, in 1889, represented nearly one-third of the total exports of Tasmania. It is noteworthy that the two first expansions of trade caused by external attractions were associated with a loss of population and capital; while the third expansion, due to the development of new industries within our own borders, is associated with a marked increase in population and capital.

The following tables show more particularly the progress of Tasmania since the year 1820, and the more elaborate tables for the years 1882, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, are given to mark the greater rate of progress made during the last decenniad.

Progress of Tasmania since 1820.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.	1892. True Annual Rate of Increase. Since 1850.	Since 1882.
Population ..... No.	5400	24,279	45,999	70,571	87,775	100,765	114,762	145,290	153,144	1·85	2·43
Revenue ..... £	...	18,879	94,009	74,560	263,574	270,128	442,145	758,100	787,764	5·77	4·94
Public Debt ..... £	...	...	...	...	...	1,268,700	1,943,700	6,432,800	7,399,000	...	11·78
External Trade ..... £	70,000	401,278	1,855,363	1,272,390	2,030,580	1,441,625	2,881,154	3,328,318	2,844,126	1·93	-0·12
Shipping ..... tons	30,000	51,627	151,782	212,865	234,415	212,910	413,303	951,247	1,137,140	4·07	8·80
Railways—											
Miles open ..... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	399	468	...	8·49
Capital invested..... £	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541,272	3,088,882	3,689,372	...	7·54
Gross Receipts ..... £	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,740	186,934	195,297	...	8·45
Net Receipts ..... £	...	...	...	...	...	...	5253	18,594	23,251	...	13·08
Land in Cultivation... acres	3178	55,976	124,103	168,820	218,315	330,257	373,299	517,174	535,433	2·79	3·05
ditto in Crop..... acres	...	...	...	...	152,860	157,410	140,788	157,366	179,396	...	2·04
Live Stock—Cattle..... No.	6889	85,942	92,101	82,761	83,366	101,459	127,187	162,440	170,085	1·73	2·45
Sheep ..... No.	42,003	680,740	1,089,987	1,822,320	1,700,930	1,349,775	1,783,611	1,619,256	1,623,338	-0·37	-0 79
Horses ... No.	111	3387	11,850	18,391	21,034	22,679	25,267	31,165	31,976	1·32	1·98
Pigs ..... No.	...	...	...	31,000	31,290	49,432	48,029	81,716	59,267	1·55	1 77
Wool Exports ..... £	...	29,191	223,667	248,869	370,427	246,402	542,244	419,173	329,585	0·67	-4 24
Gold, Silver, and Tin Exports ..... £	...	...	...	...	...	7475	543,391	400,618	515,884	...	-0 44
Coal produced ..... tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,219	53,812	35,669	...	9·36
Agricultural Products ... £	...	...	...	...	1,042,541	...	...	962,751	1,100,847		
Pastoral Products ..... £	...	...	...	...	811,654	...	...	1,414,505	1,257,971		
Property assessed—											
Annual value ..... £	...	...	...	...	...	...	708,348	1,080,139	1,072,621	...	3·52
Capital value ..... £											
Private Wealth... million £	...	...	...	...	...	25	31	42	42		
Population—True annual rate of increase since preceding year *	...	16·22	6·60	4·38	2·21	1·39	1·31 *(4·82)	2·39 in 71 yrs.			

LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

QUANTITIES of the under-mentioned Articles, imported or produced locally, retained for Home Consumption in Tasmania, during Years 1882–1892.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES (ABSOLUTE.)										
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Foods, Drinks, and Stimulants.											
Flour, imported ....lbs.*	38,025	116,050	537,181	1,357,521	446,775	2,191,364	2,439,588	698,585	2,363,282	1,083,299	1,835,040
Flour manufd. locally, less exported ...lbs.†	‡	‡	‡	‡	35,628,000	36,872,000	28,320,000	30,040 000	32,984,000	34,530,000	39,692,800
Wheat, imported ....bush.*	588	3061	48,055	254,628	273,024	297,654	216,394	158,267	186,588	203,605	134,917
Wheat produced locally ....bush.†	749,612	732,718	651,859	524,353	632,562	675,069	819,497	755,510	634,492	937,680	1,016,110
Cocoa and Chocolate ....lbs.*	78,168	82 640	78,519	62 586	99,579	58,491	92,228	79,559	101,119	85,182	79,592
Coffee ....lbs.*	78,888	69,774	61,419	69,843	83,800	62,539	62,469	59,729	61,524	56,449	114,393
Tea ....lbs.*	790,134	665,935	967,328	873,642	862,705	937,411	1,045,000	874,000	1,027,000	920,391	1,099,188
Sugar ....cwt.*	186,124	113,296	91,898	117,302	90,965	105,411	103,251	111,419	117,394	103,155	113,114
Rice, imported ....lbs.*	1,026,480	1,089,209	1,010,886	1,104,128	1,062,000	1,619,418	1,242,523	1,231,597	1,118,483	1,266,632	1,043,173
Fruits, dried, imported ....lbs.*	668,505	500,267	689,235	705,457	591,621	689,891	718,613	676,890	681,119	697,744	580,197
Chicory ....lbs.*	34,852	28,182	36,749	36,497	36,102	47,997	42,449	37,593	44,393	37,265	30,637
Mustard ....lbs.*	45,103	33,487	33,508	30,571	29,480	28,008	36,605	31,139	36,094	38,161	32,119
Pepper ....lbs.*	37,680	31,260	29,866	34,240	32,015	33,288	35,727	41,359	47,132	37,903	41,519
Pickles ....doz. pints*	5583	6170	4173	7394	5370	4661	5138	4336	3753	5473	4563
Salt and Saltpetre ....cwts.*	20,287	17,325	22,369	22,220	30,419	28,477	12,949	18,150	46,178	11,035	19,246
Vinegar ....galls.*	28,767	40,255	26,376	25,760	42,607	39,197	19,374	28,945	34,656	30,571	22,257
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars ....lbs.*	230,392	231,942	238,839	244,621	256,971	258,885	274,586	277,295	283,600	328,283	297,643
Spirits, foreign ....galls.*	99,899	99,658	87,628	93,181	91,549	88,832	90,789	82,062	92,729	105,081	78,953
Spirits, local ....galls.†	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Wine, foreign ....galls.*	28,281	26,308	20,054	20,593	22,368	26,685	32,942	20,606	24,073	31,155	19,891
Wine, local ....galls.†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer, British and foreign ....galls.*	55,595	64,361	52,345	63,015	54,616	59,495	67,875	62,758	79,471	99,657	85,107
Beer, local ....galls.†	1,154,212	1,204,145	1,100,452	1,153,947	1,168,558	1,167,514	1 217,160	1,293,664	1,253,965	1,386,145	1,356,702
Other Articles.											
Kerosene ....galls.*	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	84,547	138,978	156,974	160,949	168,936
Soap, imported ....lbs.*	34,421	38,565	50,451	48,497	44,778	77,872	65,767	43,815	69,433	88,635	78,423
Soap, manufactured locally ....lbs.†	‡	‡	‡	2,154,880	1,779,680	2,352,000	2,540,160	2,486,400	2,997,120	2,573,424	1,881,600
Candles, imported ....lbs.*	318,995	269,981	378,829	392,318	436,309	449,818	335,183	184,388	194,372	195,136	219,667
Candles, manufactured locally ....lbs.†	‡	‡	‡	598,170	647,360	607,040	1,037,120	940,800	981,120	904,960	694,400
Soda, Carbonate, imported ....lbs.*	34,027	27,802	22,651	29,912	23,049	26,692	38,152	29,195	40,169	48,106	50,972
Soda, Crystals, imported ....lbs.*	107,804	14,016	26,153	41,182	59,936	62,529	6365	1224	6716	440	6265
Soda, manufactured locally ....lbs.†	‡	‡	‡	‡	224,000	613,760	734,720	623,760	649,600	837,760	503,360
Coal, imported ....tons*	26,773	27,483	30,287	37,768	36,098	29,474	31,836	37,537	31,928	39,827	43,162
Coal, produced locally ....tons†	8803	8591	7194	5834	10,375	27,639	41,553	48,755	46,099	44,954	35,635

* Entered for Home Consumption. † Less Exports. ‡ Information not available.

LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

QUANTITIES of the under-mentioned Articles, imported or produced locally, retained for Home Consumption in Tasmania, during Years 1882–1892.

ARTICLES.	PER HEAD OF POPULATION.										
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Foods, Drinks, and Stimulants.											
Flour, imported ..... lbs.*	·32	·95	4·28	10·59	·34	16·37	17·78	4·98	16·44	7·27	12·00
Ditto, manufactured locally, less exported ..... lbs.†	.	..	..	..	273·13‡	275·57	206·45	214·16	229·50	231·80	259·63
Wheat, imported ..... bushels*	..	..	38	1 99	2·09	2 22	1 58	1 13	1·29	1·37	0·88
Ditto, produced locally..... bushels†	6·27	5·99	5 20	4 09	4 85	5·05	5·97	5 39	4 41	6 26	6·65
Cocoa and Chocolate ..... lbs.*	·61	·68	·63	·49	·76	·44	·67	·57	·70	·57	·52
Coffee ..... lbs.*	·66	·57	·49	·55	·64	·47	·46	·43	·43	38	·75
Tea ..... lbs.*	6·61	5·45	7 72	6·82	6·61	7·01	7 62	6·24	7·15	6·18	7·19
Sugar ..... lbs.*	174·5	103·8	82·1	102·5	78·1	88·3	84·3	88 9	91·5	77·56	82·86
Rice, imported ..... lbs.*	8·59	8·91	8·06	8·61	8·14	12·10	9·06	8·78	7·78	8 50	6·82
Fruits, Dried, imported ..... lbs.*	5·60	4·09	5·50	5 51	4·53	5·15	5 24	4 82	4·74	4·68	3·79
Chicory ..... lbs.*	·29	·23	·29	·23	·27	·36	·30	·27	·31	·25	·20
Mustard ..... lbs.*	·38	·27	·26	·24	·23	·21	27	·22	·25	·26	·21
Pepper ..... lbs.*	·32	·26	·24	·27	·25	·25	·26	29	·33	·25	·27
Pickles ..... pints*	·56	·61	·40	·69	·49	·42	45	·37	·31	·44	·36
Salt and Saltpetre..... lbs.*	18·85	15·87	19·99	19·42	25·89	23 83	10 57	14·49	35·98	8 30	14·10
Vinegar ..... galls.*	·24	·33	·21	·20	·32	·29	·14	·21	·24	·21	·15
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars..... lbs.*	1·98	1·90	1·91	1 91	1 97	1·93	2·00	1·98	1·97	2·20	1·95
Spirits, Foreign ..... galls.*	·84	·82	·70	·73	·70	·66	·66	·59	·65	·71	·52
Ditto, Local ..... galls.†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine, Foreign ..... galls.*	·24	·22	·16	·16	·17	·20	·24	15	·17	·21	·13
Ditto, Local ..... galls.†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer, British and Foreign..... galls.*	47	·53	·42	·49	42	·44	49	45	·55	·67	·56
Ditto, Local ..... galls.†	9 66	9·85	8·78	9·00	8 96	8·70	8·87	9·22	8·72	9·30	8·87
Other Articles.											
Kerosene ..... galls*	..	..	..	..	..	..	·63‡	·99	1·09	1·08	1·10
Soap, imported ..... lbs.*	·29	·32	·40	·38	34	·58	48	·31	·48	·59	·51
Ditto, manufactured locally ..... lbs.†	..	..	..	16·81‡	13 64	17·58	18·52	17·73	20·88	17·28	12 30
Candles, imported ..... lbs.*	2·67	2·21	3 02	3·06	3 34	3·36	2·44	1·31	1·35	1·31	1·44
Ditto, manufactured locally ..... lbs.†	..	..	..	4·67‡	4 96	4·54	7·56	6·71	6·83	6·07	4·54
Soda, Carbonate, imported..... lbs.*	·28	·23	·18	·23	·18	20	·28	·21	·28	·32	·33
Soda, Crystals, imported..... lbs.*	·90	·11	·21	·32	·46	·47	·05	01	·05	..	·04
Ditto, manufactured locally ..... lbs.†	..	..	..	..	1·72‡	4·59	5·36	4·44	4·52	5·62	3·29
Coal, imported ..... cwts.*	4·48	4·49	4 83	5 89	5·53	4·41	4 64	5·35	4·44	5·35	5·65
Ditto, produced locally ..... †	1·47	1·40	1·15	·83	1·59	4·13	6·06	6·95	6·42	6·04	4·01

* Entered for Home Consumption. † Less Exports ‡ Information for previous years not available.

RATE OF PROGRESS.

The rapidity with which the population of young English colonies increases—for example, doubling in the space of 19·76 to 22·99 years—is marvellous when contrasted with the most vigorous of old densely populated centres. During the period 1875-1888 the United Kingdom only increased from 32,838,758 to 37,453,574, *i.e.*, an increase of 4,614,816 in 13 years, or 1·02 per cent. per year. This rate, if continuous, would take 68·52 years to double the existing population, that is, if other obstacles to growth did not arise.

The relatively more rapid progress of young countries is mainly due to the (1) large proportional influx of immigrants (relative to population) from older centres, and (2) to the favourable hygienic conditions of a thinly populated country, tending to prolong the average life, and to produce a much lower death-rate than is found common in unfavourably crowded centres of population.

It is more probable, therefore, that the progress of population in Australasia during the next hundred years will follow the curve exhibited in the United States progress between the years 1790 and 1890, rather than that the rate of the past 20 years shall continue to be maintained for such a long period. If the latter were possible, it would produce a population of 135,980,000 persons in the year 1990; but if the former and more probable curve of progress be maintained, the population in the same year would only reach 58,031,000, *i.e.*, a population nearly equal to that of the United States at the present time.

Perhaps, however, the higher stages of development in the United States in the coming century may specially favour the progress of the Australasian group.

An estimate, now prepared, based upon the experience of thirteen great countries—embracing a population of 314 millions, possessing an area of 6259 million acres—demonstrates that the present civilization requires the cultivation of 2·81 acres per head for food and raw products. International exchange disguises this fact as regards the experience of any one country. The present area of the United States is reckoned at about 2291 million acres. Allowing a need of the estimated requirement of cultivated land—viz., 2·81 acres per head—for supplying the whole round of wants of each person, and that three-fourths of her total area are capable of cultivation, then if her population increases only at the rate of 2 per cent. per year, the population would be so vast that the produce of every available acre 120 years hence would be wholly required for *home consumption*.

The checks to population, however, may be expected to increase, and this limit may be placed further back; but it is clear that the need to withdraw more and more her present enormous export of raw products from external markets will greatly operate in enhancing the value of the virgin soils of Australasia, and so give an additional spur to her development.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882, and Years 1888–1892.

Area—26,215 Square Miles.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population on 31st December	122,479	138,340	142,177	145,290	152,619	153,144
Ditto, mean for year	120,701	137,167	140,262	143,734	148,955	152,881
Revenue—						
From Customs ... £	288,523	297,912	307,352	329,068	376,130	318,388
Other Taxes ... £	82,334	107,895	115,291	125,364	126,069	119,748
Total Revenue ... £	551,213	640,068	678,909	758,100	883,198	787,764
General Expenditure—						
Interest on Loans	105,287	184,613	209,737	223,652	263,853	308,108
Total Expenditure ... £	502,771	709,486	681,674	722,746	851,559	919,802
Loans Expenditure—						
On Railways ... £	167	181,102	173,548	1,394,483	254,321	130,760
Other Public Works ... £	104,367	231,334	193,491	233,798	307,339	222,306
Total, current year ... £	104,524	412,436	367,039	1,628,281	561,661	353,066
Public Debt on 31st December ... £	2,050,000	4,499,470	5,619,050	6,432,800	7,110,290	7,399,000
Imports ...	1,670,872	1,610,664	1,611,035	1,897,512	2,051,964	1,497,161
Exports—						
Wool ...	432,768	306,930	283,237	419,173	418,460	329,585
Gold ... £	160,910	127,562	123,486	87,085	133,013	145,737
Silver and Silver Ore ... £	...	...	...	16,872	62,138	79,353
Tin ... £	361,040	426,326	345,407	296,761	293,170	290,794
Total Home Products ... £	1,578,517	1,303,908	1,442,605	1,430,806	1,367,927	1,330,144
Total Exports ... £	1,587,389	1,333,865	1,459,857	1,486,992	1,440,818	1,346,965
Shipping—Total Tonnage ...	417,418	776,278	912,246	951,247	1,014,606	1,137,140
Railways—						
Miles open ...	167	328	375	399	425	468
Train miles ...	405,020	777,035	815,986	880,447	941,165	940,843
Cost of Construction ... £	1,619,367	2,506,794	2,925,362	3,088,882	3,282,489	3,389,372
Receipts ... £	88,014	153,471	174,518	186,934	190,226	195,297
Expenditure ... £	75,980	140,178	152,172	167,340	159,327	172,046
Telegraphs—						
Miles Poles ...	428	1894	1980	2004	2082	2122
Offices ... £	94	165	178	194	210	232
Cost of Construction ... £	115,918	157,130	171,887	161,793	198,663	197,818
Messages ... £	199,427	271,769	280,559	353,548	456,396	329,334
Receipts ... £	19,561	22,621	26,414	27,615	32,576	25,769
Expenditure ... £	14,620	21,202	21,809	24,340	34,950	39,251
Post Office—						
Offices ...	209	278	293	315	328	345
Letters and Post Cards ...	3,394,599	4,716,244	4,814,239	5,172,824	5,852,381	6,003,548
Newspapers and Packets ...	2,482,174	4,819,315	6,076,363	5,904,738	6,082,001	5,904,798
Receipts ... £	22,917	35,914	39,536	41,759	56,164	54,736
Working Expenses ... £	32,096	41,770	44,283	46,137	50,277	54,025
Banks—Deposits (Ordinary) ... £	2,864,297	3,564,717	3,958,848	4,158,708	4,073,631	3,776,573
(Savings) ... £	388,727	469,928	497,492	521,250	554,417	508,778
Property—Assessed Ann. Value . £	745,420	891,943	1,069,539	1,080,139	1,061,182	1,072,621
Agriculture—						
Wheat—Acres ...	46,721	40,657	49,055	39,452	47,584	58,897
Bushels ...	946,889	819,497	756,639	642,980	937,680	1,018,550
Oats—Acres ...	28,849	33,834	40,169	20,740	28,360	22,976
Bushels ...	788,713	946,354	1,148,935	519,395	876,573	631,746
Barley—Acres ...	3229	4670	4446	4376	2650	3929
Bushels ...	89,739	109,979	105,574	99,842	71,686	80,205
Potatoes—Acres ...	9081	13,653	17,015	20,133	16,393	16,535
Tons ...	37,526	66,721	72,275	73,158	63,000	60,245
Hay—Acres ...	38,043	52,521	50,913	45,381	45,445	46,070
Tons ...	49,513	58,290	73,859	52,021	67,164	53,544
Land in Crop—Acres ...	147,555	172,189	189,959	157,376	168,121	179,393
Land under Cultivation—Acres ...	377,486	481,533	488,354	517,174	516,930	535,433
Live Stock—						
Horses ...	25,857	29,238	29,778	31,165	31,312	31,976
Cattle ...	122,504	142,019	150,004	162,440	167,788	170,085
Sheep ...	1,845,455	1,430,065	1,551,429	1,619,256	1,664,118	1,623,338
Pigs ...	47,826	43,227	58,632	81,716	73,520	59,267

STATISTICAL Summary for the Year 1882, and Years 1888–1892.
(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	4·67	5·28	5·42	5·54	5·82	5·84
Birth Rate	33·50	34·81	33·92	33·49	33·37	32·47
Death Rate	15·79	14·84	14·96	14·74	15·00	13·53
Marriage Rate	8·03	6·93	6·89	6·64	6·63	6·51
Finance—						
Revenue per head £	4 11 4	4 13 4	4 10 10	5 5 6	5 18 7	5 3 1
Taxation ditto £	3 1 5	2 19 2	3 0 3	3 3 3	3 7 5	2 17 4
Ditto per cent. to Revenue	67·28	63·40	62·25	59·94	56·85	55·62
General Expenditure per head £	4 3 4	5 3 5	4 17 2	5 0 7	5 14 4	6 0 4
Public Debt per head, 31 Dec. £	16 14 10	32 10 6	35 6 0	44 5 6	46 11 9	48 6 3
Interchange—						
Imports per head £	13 16 10	11 14 10	11 9 9	13 4 0	13 15 6	9 15 10
Exports (Home Products) per head £	13 1 6	9 10 1	10 5 8	9 19 1	9 3 8	8 14 0
Total Exports per head £	13 3 0	9 14 6	10 8 2	10 6 11	9 13 5	8 16 2
Home Products per sq. mile £	60·21	49·74	55·03	54·58	52·18	50·74
Railways—						
Miles open & being constructed, per 100,000 persons	170	321·51	337·23	329·08	317·54	310·05
Ditto, per 10,000 sq. miles	78	168·41	180·43	180·43	180·43	180·82
Population, per mile open and constructed	597	311	297	304	316	322
Cost of construction per mile open £	9747	7654·33	7811·38	7746·41	7723·50	7883·28
Receipts per mile worked £	527	475·14	504·39	468·50	456·45	417·29
Ditto per train mile s. d.	4 4·15	3 11·40	4 3·33	4 2·95	4 0·50	4 1·82
Profit per cent. to cost of construction	0·74	0·50	0·76	0·63	0·94	0·63
Working Expenses per mile worked £	454·97	433·99	439·80	419·40	382·31	367·61
Ditto per train mile s. d.	3 8·88	3 7·28	3 8·75	3 9·61	3 4·63	3 7·90
Ditto per cent. to Receipts	86·32	91·07	87·19	89·52	83·76	88·09
Service Train Miles per mile worked	2425·00	2405·99	2358·34	2206·63	2256·99	2010·35
Ditto per head	3·35	5·67	5·82	6·12	6·32	6·15
Ditto per 100 square miles	1535·00	2964·08	3112·07	3358·55	3590·18	3588·95
Post Office—						
Letters, Newspapers, &c. per head mean population	48·69	69·52	77·64	77·07	95·82	98·28
Offices per 100 square miles	0·80	1·06	1·12	1·20	1·25	1·31
Telegraphs—						
Miles poles per 100 square miles	1·63	7·23	7·55	7·64	7·94	8·09
Offices, ditto	0·36	0·63	0·68	0·71	0·80	0·89
Agriculture—						
Acres under cultivation per head	3·13	3·51	3·48	3·60	3·47	3·50
Wheat, bushels per acre	20·27	20·15	15·43	16·29	19·71	17·29
Oats, ditto	27·34	27·97	23·75	25·04	30·91	27·50
Barley, ditto	27·79	23·55	28·60	22·86	27·05	20·41
Potatoes, tons per acre	3·88	4·88	4·25	3·63	3·84	3·64
Hay, ditto	1·30	1·11	1·45	1·14	1·47	1·16
Wheat, bushels per head	7·14	5·97	5·39	4·47	6·30	6·67
Oats, ditto	6·53	6·90	8·19	3·61	5·88	4·13
Barley, ditto	0·74	0·80	0·75	0·69	0·48	5·25
Live Stock—						
Horses per square mile	0·99	1·12	1·14	1·19	1·19	1·22
Cattle ditto	4·67	5·41	5·72	6·20	6·40	6·49
Sheep ditto	70·40	54·55	59·18	61·77	63·48	61·93

Population.

The rate of progress is best appreciated by marking the growth of population. It is, however, necessary to point out that prior to 1850 the numbers are small, and comparison, as regards the decennial rate of progress at this stage, is deceptive, as the additions to the population by migration would in itself represent a relatively high proportion of the total increase.

It is best, therefore, to confine attention to the relative rates of increase made in each decennial subsequent to the year 1850. The following summary shows the rate of increase in each decennial from that date :—

	Population.	Increase in Ten Years.	Percentage Increase.	True Annual Rate.	Density per sq. Mile.
1850.....	70,571	...	...	...	2·69
1860..... ...	87,775	17,204	24·38	2·21	3·35
1870...	100,765	12,990	14·80	1·39	3·84
1880..... .	114,762	13,997	13·89	1·31	4·38
1890.....	145,290	30,528	26·60	2·39	5·54
1892.....	153,144	32,310	26·73	2·60	5·84
Increase since 1850 (42 years)..... ...	...	82,573	117 00	1·82	3·15

From this summary it is apparent that the population has made greater progress relatively and absolutely during the last decade than during any of the previous ones; the increase since the year 1882 being 32,310, or 26·73 per cent., or at the true annual rate of 2·29 per cent.

As the area of each Colony in Australasia is principally determined by the absolute progress of population, and as this varies in the proportion of 1 to 40, it follows that the relative progress in development can alone be fairly measured by density per square mile, as follows :—

Relative Size	Order.	Colony.	Density per sq. Mile.	Increase in Density since Year	
			1892.	1882.	1850.
3⅓	1	Victoria	13·23	3·34	12·41
4	2	New Zealand	6·15	1·13	5·94
1	3	Tasmania	5·84	1·17	3·15
12	4	New South Wales	3·81	1·24	3 07
25½	5	Queensland	0·62	0·29	0·62
34½	6	South Australia	0·36	0·04	0·28
40	7	Western Australia	0·05	0·02	0·04
120½	...	All	1·25	0·35	1 12

It is thus demonstrated that Tasmania, the smallest of all the Colonies, takes third rank in actual relative development, although in relative progress during last decade, or since the year 1850, she ranks fourth.

External Trade.

The development of the external trade of the Colony at the close of each decade since the year 1820 is shown in the following summary :—

	Exports.	Imports	Total External Trade	Total External Trade— Per Head			Per sq Mile.
	£	£	£	£	s	d.	£
1820.....	—	—	70,000	1	5	11	2·67
1830..... ..	145,980	255,298	401,278	16	10	6	15·36
1840	867,007	988,356	1,855,363	40	6	8	70·78
1850	613,850	658,540	1,272,390	18	0	7	48·54
1860.....	962,170	1,068,411	2,030,580	23	2	8	77 46
1870.....	648,709	792,916	1,441,625	13	7	9	54·99
1880.....	1,511,931	1,369,223	2,881,154	25	7	2	109·90
1890.....	1,486,992	1,897,512	3,384,504	23	10	11	129·11
1891.....	1,440,818	2,051,964	3,492,782	23	8	11	133·24
1892	1,346,965	1,497,161	2,844,126	18	12	1	108·49

The amount of external trade *per head* tends to diminish gradually as population and local manufactures increase. The amount per square mile, on the contrary, tends to increase in all countries with increase of population; and hence it will be found that the colonies or countries which have relatively attained the greatest development will show the smallest amount of external trade in relation to population, and the highest amount in relation to area. This tendency is most pronounced in countries whose trade is mainly composed of Arts and Manufactures, as shown in the following comparative table regarding the export of Domestic Products :—

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

		Amount. 000s omitted	Per sq. Mile	Per Head.
		£	£	£
United Kingdom..... ...	1892	227,077	1869·23	5·96
Germany	1891	158,805	788·27	3·37
France	1891	142,800	735·93	3·94
Belgium	1891	60,761	5042·22	9·43
United States	1891	181,723	18·87	2·81
Canada	1891	19,304	5·58	4·00
Seven Colonies of Australasia.	1892	52,335	16·55	15·35
Victoria.....	1892	11,411	129·84	12·22
New Zealand	1892	9,535	89·66	14·84
New South Wales...	1892	17,707	57·12	18·60
Tasmania	1892	1,330	50·74	8·81
Queensland.....	1892	8,418	12·59	20·63
South Australia.....	1892	3,232	3·58	24·00
West Australia.....	1892	871	·82	15·60

DIRECTION OF EXTERNAL TRADE.

A large portion of the external trade of Tasmania with the United Kingdom cannot be exactly stated, as it is the custom to refer all imports and exports, whether transhipments or re-exports, to the immediate port of entry or clearance. The greater amount of this *indirect* trade passes through the principal ports of Victoria and New South Wales, and has the effect of artificially swelling the external trade of these Colonies.

The immediate direction of Tasmania's external trade is briefly indicated by the proportion of imports from and exports to the various places named in the following summary:—

PROPORTION of Direct Import Trade from various Countries.

	Average of Decade. 1873-1882.	1883.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Victoria	54·37	49·18	48·04	43·70	48·27	42·41
United Kingdom (direct)	30·05	31·45	32·13	35·88	31·92	36·18
New South Wales	6·42	7·25	11·97	13·22	14·81	17·53
Other British Colonies	8·64	8·27	5·64	5·31	3·37	2·62
Foreign Countries	0·52	0·85	2·22	1·89	1·63	1·26
	100·00	100 00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

PROPORTION of Direct Export Trade to various Countries.

Victoria	27·38	34·37	49·14	42·59	40·17	40·04
New South Wales	21·15	36·08	29·57	29·14	29·66	32·54
United Kingdom (direct)	41 98	21·03	17·25	21·71	26 36	23·45
Other British Colonies	9·40	7·62	4·01	6·49	3·63	3·97
Foreign Countries	4 90	...	...	0 04	0·18	...
	100 00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

It is estimated that about 76 per cent. of the imports referred to Victoria come from the United Kingdom; and that about 78 per cent. of the export trade to Victoria and New South Wales, principally composed of Gold, Bark, Tin, and Wool, are re-exported to the United Kingdom.

VALUE AND NATURE OF EXTERNAL TRADE, 1892.

Class.	Imports, Value.	Proportion per cent.	Exports, Value.	Proportion per cent.
I. Art and Mechanic Productions	£326,299	21·79	£19,128	1·42
II. Textile Fabrics and Dress	433,392	28 95	1544	·12
III. Food, Drinks, and Stimulants	337,378	22·53	276,857	20·55
IV. Animal and Vegetable Substances	87,479	5·84	476,050	35·34
V. Minerals and Metals	130,258	8·70	519,923	38·60
VI. Live Animals and Plants	73,864	4·94	46,002	3 41
VII. Miscellaneous	108,491	7·25	7461	·56
All	1,497,161	100·00	1,346,965	100·00

The foregoing analysis shows that Class IV., Animal and Vegetable Substances (mainly Wool), and Class V., Minerals and Metals (mainly Tin), of themselves constitute 73·94 per cent. of the total export trade of Tasmania. This proportion fairly corresponds with the great staple products exported from the greater number of Australasian colonies—the average proportion of Wool and Metals exported from Australasia as a whole being 61·54 per cent. of all exports for the year 1892. The following tables give further particulars of the exports of Wool and Tin from Tasmania:—

EXPORTS OF TIN SINCE 1873.

	Ore.	Metal.	Value
	Tons.	Tons.	£
1873	4	...	220
1874	142	...	7318
1875	...	366	31,325
1876	544	1072	99,605
1877	3526	2221	296,941
1878	1801	4146	316,311
1879	247	4316	303,203
1880	3	3951	341,736
1881	4	4120	375,775
1882	81	3589	361,046
1883	77	4045	376,446
1884	32	3675	301,123
1885	...	4242	357,587
1886	...	3776	363,364
1887	...	3606	407,857
1888	...	3775	426,326
1889	31	3761	345,407
1890	...	3214	296,761
1891	56	3237	293,170
1892	29	3174	290,794
Total	6577	60,281	5,592,615
	66,858		

Since the first discovery of Tin in Tasmania, at Mount Bischoff by Mr. James Smith, on 4th December, 1871, it would appear that the exports of this valuable metal amounted to £5,592,615, or equivalent to 75·6 per cent. of the existing public debt of the Colony. The importance of this valuable product as one of our leading industries is best appreciated when we consider that the yield of Tin referred to would represent a column as high as Mount Wellington (4166) and fully eight feet diameter square, and its extraction must have involved the displacement of nearly 11 millions cubic feet of tin drift.

EXPORT OF WOOL, 1881—1892.

	Lbs.	£
1881	8,269,724	498,400
1882	7,718,542	432,768
1883	8,257,765	450,367
1884	8,215,101	453,567
1885	5,771,142	260,480
1886	8,175,780	310,934
1887	9,740,230	415,425
1888	6,977,038	306,930
1889	6,240,921	283,237
1890	8,984,281	419,173
1891	9,378,173	413,160
1892	8,437,931	329,585

Particulars regarding other classes of exports are given in the following tables for the years 1880 and 1886-92 :—

EXPORTS—VALUES.

RETURN for the Year 1882, and Years 1888–92, of the Values of the principal Articles exported from Tasmania.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
BOOKS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.	551	1306	2415	835	1199	980
MACHINES, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS	7818	10,912	8320	6290	6362	6581
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c. (Saddlery and Leatherware)	9920	8985	6730	7686	8284	9031
BUILDING MATERIAL, FURNITURE, &c.	1275	1854	751	1739	482	2536
TOTAL CLASS I.	19,564	23,057	18,216	16,550	16,327	19,128
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.	2378	5245	2950	3981	2082	1544
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.						
FOOD.						
Butter and Cheese	7493	8	...	1159	25	471
Bacon, Hams, Fish, Rabbits, &c.	968	913	216	131	165	2333
Fruit—Preserved and Green	174,702	120,494	123,822	136,502	125,886	147,866
Grain—Wheat	33,853	1	258	1145	300	179
Oats	50,942	573	36,672	12,729	2580	30,074
Barley	7340	1288	415	1568	100	173
Meal—Flour	2787	60	14	...	...	...
Oatmeal	6729	994	1256	760	257	161
Potatoes	61,536	35,256	167,739	101,047	54,543	55,486
Miscellaneous Food	10,773	1874	6558	4872	3015	7433
Total Food	357,123	161,461	341,950	259,913	186,871	244,176

DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.						
Hops	26,963	13,802	23,115	31,348	19,386	32,069
Miscellaneous Drinks and Stimulants	8550	3011	1924	2897	2182	612
Total Drinks and Stimulants	35,513	16,813	25,039	34,245	21,568	32,681
TOTAL CLASS III.	392,686	178,274	366,989	294,158	208,439	276,857
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.						
ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.						
Hides, Skins, &c.	33,207	34,071	33,671	43,743	44,830	44,019
Tallow	1061	2697	2923	3197	2976	2912
Wool	432,768	306,930	283,237	419,173	418,460	329,585
Miscellaneous	308	349	2493	1243	886	333
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.						
Bark	56,910	61,829	87,248	87,137	64,230	38,212
Timber	52,748	71,198	63,161	38,302	42,904	32,736
Miscellaneous	8608	8999	38,758	23,628	15,440	22,435
Oils—Sperm	13,055	2570	5000	7880	2707	5679
Black, various	115	121	152	249	226	139
Ambergris	...	...	...	...	10,000	...
TOTAL CLASS IV.	598,780	488,764	516,643	624,552	602,659	476,050
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.						
Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware, &c.	454	9206	8515	7766	570	49
Gold	160,910	127,562	123,486	87,085	133,013	145,737
„ Coin	...	...	...	40,520	50,000	...
Miscellaneous	...	702	85	1224	2533	696
Iron, Silver, Lead, Galena, &c.	502	2306	2881	1420	66,579	82,647
Silver, Galena, Ore	...	...	2806	16,872		
„ Coin	...	...	...	...	100	...
Tin, Ore and Metal	361,046	426,326	345,407	296,761	293,170	290,794
TOTAL CLASS V.	522,912	566,102	482,980	451,648	545,965	519,923

EXPORTS—VALUES—*continued.*

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.						
Cattle	270	50	...	10	15	25
Horses	13,535	7327	8826	14,185	9311	4497
Sheep	34,012	56,045	60,472	79,919	52,445	41,302
Miscellaneous	...	348	20	13	176	178
TOTAL CLASS VI.	47,817	63,770	69,318	94,127	61,947	46,002
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.						
Indefinite*	3302	8653	2761	1976	3399	7461
PRODUCE OF COLONY	1,578,517	1,303,908	1,442,605	1,430,806	1,367,927	1,330,144
BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRODUCE	8872	29,957	17,252	56,186	72,891	16,821
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,587,389	1,333,865	1,459,857	1,486,992	1,440,818	1,346,965
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RATE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION	13 3 0	9 14 6	10 8 2	10 6 11	9 13 5	8 16 2

* Prior to the year 1882 a great number of articles, owing to lack of definite information, were classified under this head; subsequent to that time such articles have been distributed under their proper classes.

EXPORTS—QUANTITIES.

RETURN for the Year 1882 and Years 1888–92 of the Quantities of the principal Articles of Home Produce exported from Tasmania.

ARTICLES.		1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Saddlery and Leatherware	tons	42	90	65	67	77	115
	packages	224	5	1	1	1	8
Butter and Cheese	cwts.	1388	2	...	389	5	129
Bran and Pollard	tons	...	40	...	51	50	240
	100 bushels	12	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	tons	233	5	1	...	...	...
Fruit — Pulp	packages	...	6031	684	985	11,863	2179
Fruit — Preserved	cwts.	39,028	14,649	7982	7379	5314	4435
				1915 pkgs.	358	1965	895
Fruit — Green	100 bushels	1973	3097	3870	5432	3653	6263
Grain — Wheat	"	1282	...	11	85	48	24
Grain — Oats	"	3239	31	2690	1486	339	2476
Grain — Barley	"	353	40	16	188	6	11
Oatmeal	tons	321	54	62	45	16	10
Vegetables — Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, Tares	"	15	131	914	503	132	1271
Vegetables — Onions	"	125	...	51	42	2	9
Vegetables — Potatoes	"	18,461	13,003	41,390	33,386	23,218	25,362
Vegetables — Pease and Beans	100 bushels	185	63	168	203	102	308
Malt	bushels	21,949	2124	988	...	17	...
Hops	cwts.	4288	4348	4930	6518	3981	6623
Hides and Skins, Native Skins	No. in thousands	1568	...	...	...	...	64
Ditto	No.	...	403,579	543,186	329,994	205,990	223,991
Rabbit Skins	No. in thousands	1881	1962	1819	2991	3241	3180
Wool	100 lbs.	77,485	69,770	62,409	89,843	93,782	84,379
Bark	tons	9681	7814	10,575	11,007	7953	5177

EXPORTS—QUANTITIES.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.		1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Timber	Palings ..... No. in thousands	3502	1674	1417	913	1133	7733
	Treenails, Spokes, &c..... "	386	267	262	422	436	4043
	Posts and Rails, &c..... "	165	55	37	26	16	487
	Piles, Beams, &c..... No.	...	...	4517 feet	...	...	...
	Laths and Shingles ..... No. in thousands	3095	5	190	105	36	2602
	Sawn and Hewn ..... 1000 feet	7748	15,164	12,231	5652	6123	4263
	Logs ..... "	1	250	212	86	185	107
	Shaped Pieces ..... No.	4	11,632	9497	57,406	4673	12,018
	Blackwood ..... 1000 feet	13	1174	1574	1045	1185	1053
	Ditto, Logs ..... ft.	...	765,907 ft.	1,504,723	638,608	544,140	506,024
	Battens ..... 1000 feet	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil	Sperm ..... tuns	184	63	131	183	58	144
	Black and various ..... "	...	3	5	11	6	4
Gold ..... ounces		41,277	33,560	33,234	23,107	34,224	37,426
Galena ..... tons		...	...	7	...	211	161
Silver Ore ..... tons		...	...	195	554	2148	3013
Tin	Ore ..... tons	81	2	31	4	56	29
	Smelted ..... "	3589	3775	3764	3210	3237	3174
Live Stock	Horses ..... No.	348	65	59	72	76	90
	Sheep ..... "	1937	4140	4660	4604	6696	7680

The order of importance of the twelve principal articles of export for the year 1892 is as follows :—

1892.	£	Per cent to Total.
1. Wool	329,585	24·47
2. Tin*	290,794	21·59
3. Fruit (Preserved and Green)	147,866	10·98
4. Gold	145,737	10·82
5. Silver†	79,353	5 89
6. Potatoes	55,486	4·12
7. Hides and Skins	44,019	3·27
8. Stud Sheep	41,302	3·06
9. Bark	38,212	2·84
10. Timber	32,736	2·43
11. Hops	32,069	2·38
12. Oats	30,074	2·23
13. All other products falling under £10,000	79,732	5·92
Total	1,346,965	100·00

* The exports of tin for this year, owing to exceptional circumstances, are much below the average yearly amount, the mean of which for the last quinquennial was £330,491.

† The important silver-field discovered recently at Mount Lyell, Mount Zeehan, Mount Dundas, and Heazlewood are only now beginning to be developed, and the prospects are such that it is confidently expected silver will head the list of our exports within the next two or three years.

IMPORTS—QUANTITIES.

RETURN of the Quantities of some of the principal Articles imported into Tasmania, 1882 and 1888-1892.*

Class.	Order.	Articles.	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
I.	14	Manure .....tons	4209	4067	3588	4080	2927	3272
		Spirits, Methylated .gallons	690	847	1106	910	1089	1036
II.	20	Corn Sacks .....No.	666,010	560,234				
		Bags, Gunny ..... ditto	248,514	47,241	1,280,408‡	1,287,762‡	1,109,001‡	1,014,319
		Bags, other .... ditto						
		Woolpacks .....ditto	37,479	34,434	39,337	24,520	36,830	19,390
		Beef and Mutton...1000 lbs.	507	2090	1169	418	549	195
III.	21	Butter, Cheese, and Lard lbs.	39,876	341,973	394,622	75,490	273.050	222,409
	22	Flour .....1000 lbs.	38	2439	699	2363	1083	1835
		Fruits—Dried ..... lbs.	668,506	718,613	676,890	681,119	697,744	580,197
		Fruits—Green .....bushels	10,302	18,898	22,060	29,583	38,074	24,626
		Grain—Wheat .....1000 lbs.	35	12,983	9496	11,195	12,216	8095
		Rice .....ditto	1,026,480	1242	1231	1118	1267	1043
		Sugar ..... cwts	186,124	103,251	111,419	117,394	103,155	113,115
		Molasses.....ditto	1145	1108	42	1262	1649	1964
	23	Cocoa and Chocolate ....lbs.	73,168	92,228	79,559	101,119	85,181	79,592
		Coffee ..... ditto	78,888	62,469	59,729	61,524	56,449	50,521
		Tea .....1000 lbs	790	1045	874	1027	920	1099

		Spirits—						
		Brandy .....gallons	27,403	23,025	20,151	22,371	24,478	16,496
		Geneva .....ditto	21,280	12,813	13,696	14,261	14,296	10,822
		Gin .....ditto	1389	1890	1279	1674	4093	3737
		Whisky .....ditto	20,605	27,664	24,221	28,928	36,269	28,087
		Rum .....ditto	28,588	24,903	22,261	25,021	25,623	19,684
		Cordials .....ditto	177	229	138	161	324	127
		Perfumed .....ditto	457	265	316	359	478	331
		Wines .....ditto	28,281	32,942	20,606	24,073	31,154	19,892
		Malt Liquors .....ditto	55,595	67,875	62,758	79,471	99,657	85,107
		Vinegar .....ditto	28,787	19,374	28,945	34,656	30,571	22,256
		Hops .....lbs.	18,351	5330	7553	4862	55,386	65,858
		Malt .....bushels	318	2673	1160	490	228	1153
		Tobacco and Cigars.....lbs.	235,815	273,560	276,601	282,991	327,765	296,793
		Snuff .....lbs.	577	1026	694	609	518	849
IV.	24	Hides and Skins .....cwts.	2800	3259	19,[illegible]	2605	1869	1333
		Tallow .....lbs.	17,275	214,760	91,504	76,384	46,452	42,420
V.	28	Coal and Coke† .....tons	26,774	31,836	37,537	31,938	39,827	43,162
VI.	33	Live Stock—						
		Cattle.....No.	927	2975	2683	3657	4720	3981
		Horses.....ditto	27	43	151	752	634	51
		Sheep .....ditto	4795	76,097	66,621	82,957	72,776	42,349

* As definite particulars are not given in respect of many articles imported direct during the particular year, the weights and measures are in such cases based upon the articles actually entered for "Home Consumption." † Does not include Coal imported for Government and Railway purposes. ‡ Does not include Bags manufactured from Hemp, Jute, &c.

IMPORTS—VALUES.

RETURN of the Values of the Principal Articles imported into Tasmania, 1882 and 1888-1892.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BOOKS, &c.						
Books, printed, and Stationery	35,279	37,405	42,232	41,954	46,626	39,818
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	14,615	8337	9492	11,979	12,546	8335
WORKS OF ART, TOYS.						
Works of Art, Toys, Philosophical Instruments, &c.	7862	11,870	10,776	12,631	18,281	12,465
ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.						
Gunpowder, Shot	1714	4138	3680	3544	5518	5610
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.						
Cutlery	2459	2524	3106	3857	4267	2806
Ironmongery, Hardware, Holloware.	136,966	132,797	107,353	134,549	161,822	119,953
Machinery	55,241	31,493	64,140	70,766	77,210	57,505
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.						
*Saddlery, Leatherware, &c.	19,366	9625	13,855	17,973	19,643	12,052
SHIPS, BOATS, &c.	...	973	2075	1130	1022	797
BUILDING MATERIAL	3168	2766	3612	3568	3635	2678
FURNITURE	16,366	11,725	14,946	14,867	20,793	13,774
CHEMICALS.						
Manure	24,978	19,458	17,228	19,526	13,941	13,895
Matches, Lucifer and Vestas	3571	3038	2725	3105	4240	4110
Medicines and Drugs	26,912	24,844	24,387	23,464	25,275	19,848
Paints, Colors, and Chemicals	7836	8829	13,608	14,041	17,474	12,653
TOTALS CLASS I.	356,333	309,822	333,215	376,954	432,293	326,299

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.						
WOOL AND WORSTED, SILK AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.						
Blankets	2702	302	379	727	1056	1050
Carpets and Rugs	9837	6994	6103	6821	9081	6851
Fabrics—Cotton, Wool, Silk, &c.	462,042	392,423	378,601	387,651	451,212	348,195
DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, DRESS.						
Boots and Shoes	46,974	39,343	41,249	47,413	45,375	37,268
MANUFACTURES OF FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
American Leather Cloth, &c.	...	...	...	376	563	474
Canvas	91	1820	1384	1826	1910	1105
Corn Sacks	23,315	15,461 }	30,657	30,249	24,024	23,411
Bags—Gunny, &c.	6818	1003 }				
Rope and Twine	7338	8182	11,171	16,189	12,503	11,247
Woolpacks	5871	3764	4253	2470	3689	3791
TOTALS CLASS II.	564,988	469,292	473,797	493,722	549,413	433,392
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.						
ANIMAL FOOD.						
Beef and Mutton	4980	20,667	9843	3558	4674	1659
Butter, Cheese, and Lard	2776	14,042	14,149	3022	12,042	10,677
Sundries	796	2710	4601	3902	3808	2389
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Confectionery	10,604	4216	3531	5188	8294	4052
Flour	250	10,230	3258	10,776	5227	9394
Fruits—Green	5488	8919	7172	13,305	16,340	12,811
Dried	9899	9238	11,351	8566	9238	6693
Grain—Wheat	173	35,438	33,255	33,077	41.483	28,474
Rice	8709	7338	5994	9198	8052	6325
Sugar	162,280	97,791	117,457	128,197	98,300	105,603
Other Vegetable Food	4543	36,534	12,337	17,794	19,309	10,921
Total Food	210,498	247,123	222,938	236,583	226,767	198,998

IMPORTS—VALUES.—*continued.*

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
FOOD, DRINKS, &c.—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.						
Chicory	552	460	231	430	434	265
Cocoa and Chocolate	4530	5486	4500	5409	5322	4451
Coffee	3543	3094	3327	3611	2972	2595
Salt and Saltpetre	3292	1783	3257	6103	1816	2811
Tea	48,087	49,339	46,875	45,399	44,081	43,303
Vinegar	2676	2030	2780	3182	2743	2762
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	23,730	24,507	26,639	23,918	28,343	24,930
Various Stimulants	8780	8497	7548	8173	7476	6810
Hops	974	169	659	330	2508	772
Malt Liquors	12,524	12,638	14,112	16,691	21,323	15,047
Spirits and Cordials	40,533	31,652	9,494	33,259	38,782	26,347
Wines	19,192	11,101	10,527	13,446	16,453	8287
Total Drinks and Stimulants	168,413	150,756	149,949	159,951	172,253	138,380
TOTALS CLASS III.	378,911	397,879	372,887	396,534	399,020	337,378
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.						
ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.						
Candles	8552	7024	3276	4240	4234	4700
Tallow	229	1902	725	601	359	232
Hides and Skins	6808	7199	4269	4634	3657	2249
Leatherware and Saddlery	*	*	828	699	680	605
Other Animal Substances	1279	1896	4697	5816	7013	6609
VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.						
Room and other Papers	24,015	21,082	18,612	20,105	24,433	26,176
Seeds and Plants	2514	6259	6765	4467	3379	4703
Timber	34,865	21,616	34,271	34,996	36,444	13,580
Other Vegetable Substances	7549	5663	11,428	13,885	13,321	14,516
OILS (not including for export)	18,121	17,939	17,112	19,916	18,270	14,109
TOTALS CLASS IV	103,932	90,580	101,983	109,359	111,790	87,479

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.						
Coal, Coke, &c.	28,397	33,237	38,851	32,723	40,142	45,588
Earthen and Glassware	26,870	14,226	21,521	21,553	22,288	18,671
Glass—Sheet, Crown, and Plate	4087	2914	2649	3062	3782	2708
Miscellaneous	...	8444	10,089	10,019	8662	5762
Gold—Specie	...	2018	1000	115,000	162,000	2000
Silver—Specie	18,270	11,100	692	1075	5100	1350
Copper—Specie	...	20	110	...	355	20
Jewelry and Plate	24,741	8528	8894	9286	10,511	6260
Copper and Lead	2790	1338	1428	1575	1946	1775
Iron and Tin	47,793	21,935	33,322	42,329	37,052	25,775
Iron Fencing, &c.	6580	6831	13,932	3669	1164	14,138
Railway Material	20,924	25,142	22,051	59,038	35,537	6211
TOTALS CLASS V.	180,402	135,733	154,539	299,329	328,539	130,258
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.						
Live Stock—Cattle	11,130	41,871	33,087	37,577	50,316	37,457
Horses	1395	2135	7010	15,690	13,457	7625
Sheep	4684	69,036	56,651	60,255	55,403	26,615
Pigs	90	10	10	1361	70	27
Other	...	...	148	82	263	156
Plants, Trees, and Shrubs	...	...	...	...	1774	1984
TOTALS CLASS VI.	17,299	113,042	96,906	114,965	121,283	73,864
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.						
Oilmen's Stores	*	30,674	27,802	34,477	32,971	26,774
Ad valorem Goods	50,595	19,065	16,083	9645	12,860	20,269
Government Stores	18,412	32,887	33,446	58,262	63,481	61,253
Sundries	...	11,690	377	4265	314	195
TOTALS CLASS VII.	69,007	94,316	77,708	106,649	109,626	108,491
GRAND TOTALS	1,670,872	1,610,664	1,611,035	1,897,512	2,051,964	1,497,161
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rate per head of Mean Population	13 16 10	11 14 10	11 9 8	13 4 0	13 15 6	9 15 10

* Nothing introduced so defined.

LIST of the Principal Articles of Import for the Years 1882 and 1888–92, arranged in order of importance for the Year 1892.

Article.	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Textile Fabrics and Dress	521,555	439,062	426,332	442,612	506,724	393,364
2. Ironmongery, Hardware, and Holloware	136,966	132,797	107,353	134,549	161,822	119,953
3. Sugar	162,280	97,791	117,457	128,197	98,300	105,603
4. Government Stores	18,412	32,887	33,446	58,262	63,481	61,253
5. Machinery	55,241	31,493	64,140	70,766	77,210	57,505
6. Coal, Coke	28,397	33,237	38,851	32,723	40,142	45,588
7. Tea	48,087	49,339	46,875	45,399	44,081	43,303
8. Books, printed, and Stationery	35,279	37,405	42,232	41,954	46,626	39.818
9. Cattle	11,130	41,871	33,087	37,577	50,316	37,457
10. Wheat	173	35,438	33,255	33,077	41,483	28,474
11. Oilmen's Stores	—	30,674	27,802	34,477	32,971	26,774
12. Sheep	4684	69,036	56,651	60,255	55,403	26,615
13. Spirits and Cordials	40,533	31,652	29,494	33,259	38,782	26,347
14. Room and other Papers	24,015	21,082	18,612	20,105	24.433	26,176
15. Iron and Tin	47,793	21,935	33,322	42,329	37,052	25,775
16. Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	23,730	24,507	26,639	23,918	28,343	24,930
17. Corn Sacks, Gunny Bags, &c.	30,133	16,464	30,657	30,249	24,024	23,411
18. *Ad valorem* Goods	50,595	19,065	16,083	9645	12,860	20,269
19 Medicines and Drugs	26,912	24,844	24,387	23,464	25,275	19,848
20. Earthenware and Glassware	26,870	14,226	21.521	21,553	22,288	18,671

21. Malt Liquors	12,524	12,638	14,112	16,691	21,323	15,047
22. Other Vegetable Substances	7549	5663	11,428	13,885	13,321	14,516
23. Oils (not including for export)	18,121	17,939	17,112	19,916	18,270	14,109
24. Manure	24,978	19,458	17,228	19,526	13,941	13,895
25. Furniture	16,366	11,725	14,946	14,867	20,793	13,774
26. Timber	34,865	21,616	34,271	34,996	36,444	13,580
27. Fruits, Green	5488	8919	11,351	13,305	16,340	12,811
28. Paints, Colours, and Chemicals	7836	8829	13,608	14,041	17,474	12,653
29. Works of Art, Toys, and, Philosphical Instruments	7862	11,870	10,776	12,631	18,281	12,465
30. Saddlery and Leatherware	19,366	9625	13,885	17,973	19,643	12,052
31. Rope and Twine	7338	8182	11,171	16,189	12,503	11,247
32. Other Vegetable Food	4543	36,534	12,337	17,794	19,309	10,921
33. Butter, Cheese, and Lard	2776	14,042	14,149	3022	12,042	10,677
34. Flour	250	10,230	3258	10,776	5227	9394
35. Musical Instruments	14,615	8337	9492	11,979	12,546	8335
36. Wines	19,192	11,101	10,527	13,446	16,453	8287
37. Horses	1395	2135	7010	15,690	13,457	7625
38. Various Stimulants	8780	8497	7548	8173	7476	6810
39. Fruits, Dried	9899	9238	7172	8566	9238	6693
40. Rice	8709	7338	5994	9198	8052	6325
41. Jewellery and Plate	24,741	8528	8894	9286	10,511	6260
42. Railway Material	20,924	25,142	22,051	59,038	35,537	6211
43. Gunpowder, Shot	1714	4138	3680	3544	5518	5610
44. All other Articles	79,986	110,997	99,037	92,535	89,194	83,360
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,652,602	1,597,526	1,609,233	1,781,437	1,884,509	1,493,791

PRINCIPAL Articles of Import for Years 1882 and 1888-92.

Article.	Per cent. to Total.					
	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1. Textile, Fabrics, and Dress	31·56	27·48	26·49	24·85	26·89	26·33
2. Ironmongery, Hardware, and Holloware	8·29	8·31	6·67	7·55	8·59	8·03
3. Sugar	9·82	6·12	7·30	7·20	5·22	7·07
4. Government Stores	1·11	2·06	2·08	3·27	3·37	4·10
5. Machinery	3·34	1·97	3·98	3·97	4·10	3·85
6. Coal, Coke	1·72	2·08	2·41	1·84	2·13	3·05
7. Tea	2·91	3·09	2·91	2·55	2·34	2·90
8. Books, printed, and Stationery.	2·13	2·34	2·62	2·36	2·47	2·67
9. Cattle	0·67	2·62	2·06	2·11	2·67	2·51
10. Wheat	0·01	2·22	2·07	1·86	2·20	1·91
11. Oilmen's Stores	...	1·92	1·73	1·94	1·75	1·79
12. Sheep	0·28	4·32	3·53	3·38	2·94	1·78
13. Spirits and Cordials	2·45	1·98	1·83	1·87	2·06	1·76
14. Room and other Papers	1·45	1·32	1·16	1·13	1·29	1·75
15. Iron and Tin	2·89	1·37	2·07	2·38	1·97	1·73
16. Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	1·44	1·54	1·66	1·34	1·50	1·67
17. Corn Sacks, Gunny Bags, &c.	1·82	1·03	1·90	1·70	1·28	1·57
18. *Ad valorem* Goods	3·06	1·19	1·00	0 54	0·68	1·36
19. Medicines and Drugs	1·63	1·56	1·52	1·32	1 34	1·33
20. Earthenware and Glassware	1·63	0·89	1·31	1·21	1·18	1 25
21. Malt Liquors	0·76	0·79	0·88	0·94	1·13	1·01
22. Other Vegetable Substances	0·46	0·36	0·71	0·78	0·71	0·97
23. Oils (not including for Export).	1·10	1·12	1·06	1·12	0·97	0·94
24. Manure	1·52	1·22	1·07	1·10	0·74	0·93
25. Furniture	0·99	0·74	0·93	0·83	1·10	0·92
26. Timber	2·11	1·35	2·13	1·96	1·93	0·91
27. Fruits (Green)	0·33	0·56	0·71	0·75	0·87	0·86
28. Paints, Colours, and Chemicals	0·47	0·55	0·85	0·79	0·93	0·85
29. Works of Art, Toys, Philosophical Instruments	0·48	0·74	0·67	0·71	0·97	0·83
30. Saddlery and Leatherware	1·17	0·60	0·86	1·01	1·04	0·81
31. Rope and Twine	0·44	0·51	0·69	0·91	0·66	0·75
32. Other Vegetable Food	0·28	2·29	0·77	1·00	1·02	0·73
33. Butter, Cheese, and Lard	0·17	0·88	0·88	0·17	0·64	0·71
34. Flour	0·02	0·64	0·20	0·60	0·28	0·63
35. Musical Instruments	0·88	0·52	0·59	0·67	0·67	0·56
36. Wines	1·16	0·70	0·65	0·75	0·87	0·55
37. Horses	0·08	0·13	0·44	0·88	0·71	0·52
38. Various Stimulants	0·53	0·53	0·47	0·46	0·40	0·46
39. Fruits, Dried	0·60	0·58	0·45	0·48	0·49	0·45
40. Rice	0·53	0·46	0·37	0·51	0 43	0·42
41. Jewellery and Plate	1·50	0·54	0·55	0·52	0·56	0·42
42. Railway Material	1·27	1·57	1·37	3·30	1·89	0·42
43. Gunpowder, Shot	0·10	0·26	0·23	0·20	0·29	0·36
44. All other Articles	4·84	6·95	6·15	5·19	4·73	5·58
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

PRINCIPAL Articles of Import for Years 1882 and 1888-92—*continued.*

Per Head of Mean Population.

1882.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
86	5·04	64	0·22	60	9·49	61	7·06	68	0·48	51	5 52
22	8·34	19	4·36	15	3·69	18	8·66	21	8·74	15	8·31
26	10·67	14	3·10	16	8·99	17	10·06	13	2·40	13	9·78
3	0·61	4	9·54	1	9·21	8	1·29	8	6·27	8	0·16
9	1·84	4	7·10	9	1·79	9	10 17	10	4·40	7	6·27
4	8·47	4	10·15	5	6·49	4	6·64	5	4·68	5	11·58
7	11·62	7	2·33	6	8·23	6	3·80	5	11·02	5	7·98
5	10·15	5	5·45	6	0·29	5	10·06	6	3·12	5	2·51
1	10·13	6	1·26	4	8·63	5	2·74	6	9·07	1	10·80
0	0·34	5	2·00	4	8·92	4	7·23	5	6·84	3	8·69
	...	4	5·67	3	11 59	4	9·58	4	5·12	3	6·00
0	9·32	10	0·79	8	0·97	8	4·61	7	5·26	3	5·78
6	8·59	4	7·38	4	2·49	4	7·53	5	2·50	3	5·36
3	11·75	3	0·89	2	7·87	2	9·57	3	3·36	3	5·04
7	11·03	3	2·38	4	9·04	5	10·67	4	11·70	3	4·46
3	11·18	3	6·88	3	9·61	3	3·94	3	9 67	3	3·13
4	11·92	2	1·81	4	4·18	4	2·52	3	2·71	3	0·73
8	1 60	2	9·36	2	3·53	1	4·10	1	8·72	2	7·83
4	5·52	3	7·47	3	5·74	3	3·18	3	4·73	2	7·16
4	5·43	2	0·89	3	0·83	2	11·99	2	11·91	2	5·30
2	0·90	1	10·11	2	0·15	2	3·87	2	10·36	1	11·63
1	3·02	0	9·91	1	7·56	1	11·18	1	9·46	1	10 79
3	0·03	2	7·39	2	5·29	2	9·25	2	5·41	1	10·16
4	1 66	2	10·04	2	5·48	2	8·60	1	10·17	1	9·83
2	8·54	1	8·52	2	1·56	2	0·82	2	9·51	1	9·68
5	9·32	3	1·82	1	10·66	4	10·14	4	10.72	1	9·32
0	10·92	1	3·60	1	7·12	1	10·21	2	2·33	1	8·12
1	3·58	1	3·45	1	11·29	1	11·11	2	4·15	1	7·86
1	3·63	1	8·77	1	6·14	1	9·09	2	5·45	1	7·56
3	2·52	1	4·84	1	11·76	2	6·01	2	7·65	1	6·92
1	2·59	1	2·32	1	7·12	2	3·08	1	8·14	1	5·66
0	9·03	5	3·92	1	9·12	2	5·71	2	7·11	1	5·15
0	5·52	2	0·57	2	0 23	0	5·05	1	7·34	1	4·76
0	0·50	1	5·90	0	5·58	1	5·99	0	8·43	1	2·74
2	5·06	1	2·59	1	4·25	1	8·00	1	8·21	1	1·09
3	2·16	1	7·12	1	6·02	1	10·45	2	2·51	1	1·02
0	2·77	0	3·73	1	0·00	2	2·20	1	9·68	0	11·99
1	5·16	1	2·88	1	0·92	1	1·65	1	0·05	0	10·69
1	7·68	1	1·16	1	0·28	1	2·30	1	2·88	0	10·52
1	5·33	1	0·84	0	10·27	1	3·36	1	0·98	0	9·94
4	1·19	1	2·92	1	3·22	1	3·50	1	4·93	0	9·83
3	5·60	3	7·99	3	1·17	8	2·59	4	9·26	0	9·74
0	3·42	0	7·24	0	6·30	0	5·92	0	8·89	0	8·82
13	3·03	16	2·22	14	1·53	12	10·50	11	11·71	10	10·87
273	10·01	232	11·18	229	5·53	247	10·56	253	0 36	195	5·03

IMPORTS AND DUTY.

TABLE showing the absolute and relative proportion of Dutiable and Free Goods under each Class of Imports for the Years 1890, 1891, 1892, also showing for each Class the Amount of Duty levied, together with the proportion per cent. relative to Dutiable Goods and to Dutiable and Free Goods.

1890.

Class.	Dutiable Goods.		Free Goods.		Total Imports.		Duty.	Per cent. proportion of Free Goods.	Per cent. Duty to Dutiable Goods.	Per cent. Duty on Dutiable and Free Goods.
	Amount.	Per cent. to Total.	Amount.	Per cent. to Total.	Amount.	Per cent. to Total.				
	£		£		£		£			
I. Art and Mechanic Productions	227,895	18·21	149,049	23·07	376,954	19·87	30,848	39·54	13·54	8·18
II. Textile Fabrics and Dress	447,681	35·77	46,041	7·13	493,722	26·02	55,849	9·32	12·48	11·31
III. Food, Drinks, and Stimulants	381,870	30·51	14,664	2·27	396,534	20·89	209,680	3·70	54·91	52·87
IV. Animal and Vegetable Substances	67,267	5·37	42,092	6·52	109,359	5·76	20,825	38·49	30·96	19·03
V. Minerals and Metals	82,588	6·62	216,741	33·55	299,329	15·78	8323	75·76	10·08	2·11
VI. Live Animals and Plants	...	...	114,965	17·79	114,965	6·06	...	100·00	...	...
VII. Miscellaneous and Indefinite	44,122	3·52	62,527	9·67	106,649	5·62	5466	58·74	12·39	5·12
Total	1,251,423	100·00	646,089	100·00	1,897,512	100·00	330,991	34·05	26·44	17·44
Duty less Drawbacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	329,067	...	26·30	17·34

1891.

I. Art and Mechanic Productions	277,694	18·75	154,599	27·12	432,293	21·07	37,127	35·76	13·37	8·11
II. Textile Fabrics and Dress	514,284	34·71	35,129	6·16	549,413	26·77	64,190	6·39	12·48	11·68
III. Food, Drinks, and Stimulants	382,626	25·82	16,394	2·88	399,020	19·45	227,011	4·11	59·35	56·88
IV. Animal and Vegetable Substances	74,001	4·99	37,789	6·63	111,790	5·45	23,844	33·80	32·22	27·33
V. Minerals and Metals	81,737	5·51	246,832	43·29	328,539	16·01	8535	75 12	10·44	2·59
VI. Live Animals and Plants	105,719	7·13	15,564	2·73	121,283	5·91	12,538	12·83	11·86	10·34
VII. Miscellaneous and Indefinite	45,831	3·09	63,795	11·19	109,626	5·34	5705	58·19	12·45	5·20
Total	1,481,892	100·00	570,072	100·00	2,051,964	100 00	378,951	27·78	25·57	18·46
Duty less Drawbacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	376,130	...	25·38	18·33

1892.

I. Art and Mechanic Productions	209,962	17·49	116,397	39·15	326,299	21·80	29,372	35·67	13·99	9·00
II. Textile Fabrics and Dress	399,618	33·31	33,774	11·36	433.392	28·95	51,726	7·79	12·94	11·94
III. Food, Drinks, and Stimulants	326,955	27·25	10,428	3·51	337,338	22·53	197,035	3·09	60·26	58·40
IV. Animal and Vegetable Substances	67,782	5·65	19,697	6·63	87,479	5·84	19,360	22·52	28·56	22·13
V. Minerals and Metals, raw or only partly worked up	76,784	6·40	53,474	17·98	130.258	8·70	8504	41·05	11·07	6·52
VI. Live Animals and Plants	71,724	5·98	2140	0·72	73,864	4·93	10,297	2·90	14·36	13·94
VII. Miscellaneous and Indefinite	47,050	3·92	61,411	20·65	108,491	7·25	6025	56·60	12·81	5·55
Total	1,199,815	100·00	297,346	100·00	1,497,161	100·00	322,319	19·86	26·86	21·53
Duty less Drawbacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	318,388	...	26·53	21·27

IMPORTS—VALUES.

RETURN showing the Total Value of Imports, and the Amount per Head of Population, under each Class of Article, for the Years 1882-1892.

Year	Class I. Art and Mechanical Productions.	Class II. Textile Fabrics & Dress.	Class III. Food, Drinks, and Stimulants.	Class IV. Animal & Vegetable Substances.	Class V. Minerals and Metals.	Class VI. Live Animals & Plants.	Class VII. Miscellaneous Matters.	All.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882...	356,333	564,988	378,911	103,932	180,402	17,299	69,007	1,670,872
1883...	429,061	587,360	400,281	90,658	219,090	22,718	83,469	1,832,637
1884...	341,711	491,814	306,791	98,598	290,013	36,297	87,431	1,656,118
1885...	367,380	506,187	431,698	104,708	180,761	75,150	91,602	1,757,486
1886...	317,020	544,212	295,576	88,326	279,021	53,961	178,452	1,757,567
1887...	311,318	452,673	356,625	98,486	245,771	62,781	69,164	1,596,817
1888...	309,822	469,292	397,879	90,580	135,733	113,042	94,136	1,610,664
1889...	333,215	473,797	372,887	101,983	154,539	96,906	77,708	1,611,035
1890...	376,954	493,722	396,584	109,359	299,329	111,965	106,619	1,897,512
1891...	432,493	549,413	399,020	111,790	328,539	121,283	109,626	2,051,964
1892...	326,299	433,392	337,378	87,479	130,258	73,864	108,491	1,197,161

PER HEAD.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1882...	59	8	94	7	63	5	17	5	30	2	2	10	11	7	279	8
1883...	70	2	96	1	65	6	14	10	35	10	3	9	13	8	299	10
1884...	55	0	78	5	49	0	15	9	46	3	5	9	14	0	264	2
1885...	57	4	79	0	67	4	16	4	28	3	11	9	14	3	271	3
1886...	48	7	83	5	45	4	13	6	42	9	8	4	27	4	269	3
1887...	46	6	67	8	53	4	14	9	36	9	9	4	10	4	238	8
1888...	45	2	68	5	58	0	13	3	19	10	16	6	13	8	234	10
1889...	47	6	67	6	53	2	14	7	22	0	13	10	11	1	229	8
1890...	52	5	68	8	55	2	15	3	41	8	16	0	14	10	264	0
1891...	58	1	73	9	53	7	15	0	44	1	16	3	14	9	275	6
1892...	42	8	56	8	44	2	11	5	17	1	9	8	14	2	195	10

IMPORTS—DUTIES.

RETURN showing the Total Amount of Duty collected, and the Amount per Head of Population, under each Class of Article, for the Years 1882-1892.

Year.	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	All.	Net.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882...	31,185	55,474	174,770	16,858	8338	1750	5021	293,391	288,523
1883...	37,131	59,333	174,465	16,146	8434	2237	4950	302,696	297,175
1884...	28,277	45,893	157,737	15,941	7440	1961	5472	262,721	254,946
1885...	27,970	48,251	175,177	17,801	7733	...	4083	281,018	276,100
1886...	28,111	52,872	167,445	19,890	7429	...	4448	280,195	276,265
1887...	25,622	43,991	180,075	20,334	7742	...	4543	282,307	274,065
1888...	26,773	50,787	193,814	18,365	6951	...	5111	301,801	297,912
1889...	29,516	54,255	193,002	19,685	8292	...	5012	309,762	307,352
1890...	30,848	55,819	200,680	20,825	8323	...	5466	330,991	329,067
1891...	37,127	64,191	227,011	23,844	8535	12,538	5705	378,951	376,130
1892...	29,372	51,726	197,035	19,360	8504	10,297	6025	322,319	318,388

IMPORTS—DUTIES—*continued.*

PER HEAD.

Year.	Class I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		All.		Net.*	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1882...	5	3	9	3	29	3	2	11	1	4	0	4	0	10	49	2	48	4
1883...	6	1	9	9	28	6	2	8	1	5	0	4	0	10	49	7	48	8
1884...	4	6	7	4	25	2	2	6	1	2	0	4	0	11	41	11	40	8
1885...	4	4	7	6	27	4	2	9	1	4	...		0	7	43	10	43	1
1886...	4	3	8	1	25	8	3	1	1	2	...		0	8	42	11	42	4
1887...	3	10	6	7	26	11	3	1	1	2	...		0	8	42	3	40	11
1888...	3	11	7	5	28	3	2	8	1	0	...		0	9	41	0	43	5
1889...	4	3	7	9	27	6	2	10	1	2	...		0	8	44	2	43	10
1890...	4	4	7	9	29	2	2	11	1	2	...		0	9	46	1	45	10
1891...	4	11	8	8	30	6	3	2	1	2	1	8	0	9	50	10	50	6
1892...	3	10	6	9	25	10	2	6	1	2	1	4	0	9	42	2	41	8

* Drawbacks deducted.

Transport and Intercommunication.

SHIPPING.

External and local means of transport have greatly improved within the last ten years as shown hereafter by the large increase in shipping, the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, and the rapid development of local railway systems.

The following is a summary of the external Shipping trade, since the year 1882, entered and cleared :—

Year.	Vessels, Number			Tonnage		
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Steam.	Sailing	Total.
1882	574	877	1451	281,907	135,511	417,418
1883	592	713	1305	345,432	125,690	471,122
1884	616	724	1340	498,946	115,252	614,198
1885	738	618	1356	564,131	113,675	677,806
1886	821	584	1405	596,372	96,057	692,429
1887	788	603	1391	637,295	98,004	755,299
1888	838	727	1565	668,536	107,742	776,278
1889	968	693	1661	794,857	117,389	912,246
1890	1007	502	1509	852,219	99,028	951,247
1891	1105	473	1578	960,224	84,382	1,044,606
1892	1306	339	1645	1,076,601	60,539	1,137,140
Increase since 1882	732	...	194	794,694	...	719,722
Ditto per cent	127·55	...	13.37	281·87	...	172·44
Decrease since 1882	...	538	...	...	74,972	...
Ditto per cent	...	61·34	...	...	55·32	...

The remarkable progress in the external shipping trade since 1882 is shown not so much by the absolute increase in the number of vessels —13·37 per cent. increase—as by the increased tonnage, 172·44 per cent., caused by the rapid substitution of steam for sailing vessels; the former having increased in number by 127·55 per cent., and in tonnage by 281·87 per cent.; the latter having declined in number 61·34 per cent., and in tonnage 55·32 per cent.

RAILWAYS.

The first line of railway in Tasmania—Launceston and Western, 45 miles in length—was opened on 5th February, 1871. It was built by a private company, but was taken over by the Government under a special arrangement about a year after it was opened for traffic.

The Main Line of Railway, between Hobart and Evandale Junction,—122 miles—was also built by a private company, upon a guarantee from Government, limited to 5 per cent. on £650,000 for a period of thirty years. It was opened for traffic in March, 1876,* and purchased by the Government towards the close of the year 1890 for a sum of £1,106,500. The line between Mount Bischoff Tin Mine and Emu Bay, 48 miles, is now the only

* Not formally opened until 1st November, 1876.

railway in the possession of and worked by a private company. It was opened originally as a horse tramway, but was converted into a 3′ 6″ gauge railway in the year 1884. The Zeehan-Dundas line, 7¼ miles, was constructed by a private company, but it is at present worked by Government.

The whole of the remainder of our railways projected afterwards, with the exception of the line just quoted, were constructed by the Government. The following is a chronological statement of the progress of railway development generally:—

		Miles.	Opened for traffic.
1. G.	Launceston and Western, Launceston to Deloraine	45	10 Feb., 1871
2. G.	Tasmanian Main Line Railway, Hobart to Evandale Junction, with running powers to Launceston ...	122	1 Nov., 1876
3. C.	Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff, Emu Bay to Waratah	48	11 July, 1884
4 G.	Oatlands Branch, Parattah to Oatlands	4½	13 May, 1885
5 G.	Mersey Extension, Deloraine to Formby	27¼	30 May, 1885
6. G.	Fingal Branch, Corners to Avoca.....	46¾	29 June, 1886
7. G.	Derwent Valley Branch, Bridgewater to New Norfolk.....	15	1 Sept., 1887
8. G.	Extension, ditto, New Norfolk to Glenora.....	9¼	27 July, 1888
9. G.	Scottsdale Line, Launceston to Scottsdale	47	9 Aug., 1889
10. G.	Chudleigh Branch, Deloraine to Chudleigh.....	12½	5 April, 1890
11. G.	Extension, Formby to Ulverstone	11½	8 July, 1890
12. G.	Green Ponds Line—Brighton to Apsley.....	26	22 April, 1891
13. G.	Sorell Railway—Bellerive to Sorell.....	14½	2 May, 1892.
14. G.	Strahan-Zeehan Railway	28½	2 Feb. 1892.
15. C.	Zeehan-Dundas Railway	7¼	25 April, 1892.
Total to July, 1892	Government.....	419¾	
	Company.....	55¼	
		475	

G. indicates Government Railways. C. indicates Company's Railway.

These 475 miles of railway are equivalent to 181 miles of line for every 10,000 square miles of territory; 310 miles for every 100,000 persons; or 364 persons to each mile of railway. Taking the size of the Colony into consideration, the progress made in opening up the country compares favourably with the larger sister colonies, where railways were established much earlier.

PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES COMPARED, YEAR 1892.

The following summary shows that, in relation to area—the true mode of comparison—Tasmania ranks third among the Australasian group in the development of her Railway system :—

	Miles of Railway.	Miles of Railway open or being constructed.		Persons to each mile of Railway.
	No.	Per 10,000 square miles.	Per 100,000 persons	
1. Victoria.....1892	2977	339	255	392
2. New Zealand ..... „	2239	214	344	290
3. Tasmania..... „	475	181	310	322
4. New South Wales.. „	2599	84	217	461
5. Queensland ..... „	2406	36	571	175
6. South Australia ... „	1721	19	519	193
7. Western Australia.. „	1119	10·6	1907	52
Australasia... 1892	13,536	42·8	340	294
Australasia... 1882	7682	24·3	264	378

Results of Working the Tasmanian Railways.

The following summary gives particulars of the working of Tasmanian Railways—State and Private—since their introduction :—

ALL TASMANIAN RAILWAYS.—Analysis showing the General Results from working the various Lines from 1871 to 1892.

	Miles open and worked.	Cost of Construction.	Receipts.	Working Expenses	Train Miles per Mile.	Receipts.		Working Expenses.		Per Cent. Working Expenses to Receipts.	Per Cent. Net Earnings or Loss to Capital Expenditure
						Per Train Mile.	Per Mile worked.	Per Train Mile.	Per Mile worked.		
		£	£	£		s. d	£	s. d.	£		
1871	45	426,279	12,629	12,038	1729	3 2·5	272·6	3 0·7	267·5	95·3	0·14
1872	45	426,279	13,636	13,786	1607	3 9·3	303 0	3 9·8	306·4	101·1	—0·03†
1873	45	426,279	17,093	13,652	1860	4 1 0	379 9	3 3 1	303·3	79 9	0·81
1874	45	427,946	18,325	15,630	2091	8 10 7	407·2	3 3·8	347 3	85 3	0 63
1875	45	429,604	19,436	16,213	1992	4 4·8	431·9	3 8·0	360 3	83·4	0 75
1876	167½*	1,498,486	37,450	44,619	...	...	...	...	...	119·1	—0·65
1877	167½	1,506,937	60,186	68,533	2046	3 6·2	359·3	4 0·0	409·2	113·8	—0·76
1878	167½	1,528,609	68,284	73,401	2200	3 8·6	408 8	3 11·9	439·5	106 9	—0·47
1879	167½	1,541,194	71,311	71,447	2352	3 7 6	427·0	3 7·6	427·8	100·1	—0·06
1880	167½	1,541,272	73,740	68,487	2400	3 8·1	441·5	3 5·0	410·0	92·8	0·34
1881	167½	1,619,367	78,867	72,146	2406	3 11·1	472·2	3 7·0	432 0	91·4	0·41
1882	167½	1,627,699	88,014	75,980	2425	4 4·2	527·0	3 9·0	454·9	86·3	0·74
1883	167½	1,633,638	98,532	91,541	2482	4 8 9	588·3	4 4·8	546·5	92·3	0·42
1884	215½	1,793,939	114,768	95,005	2600	4 6·2	532·6	4 1·3	444·3	82·8	1·10
1885	257	2,009,712	126,905	111,167	2217	4 9·2	528·8	4 2·1	463·2	87·6	0·78
1886	303	2,213,781	131,935	114,706	2130	4 5·9	478·0	3 10·8	415·6	86·9	0·77
1887	318	2,318,482	140,224	126,250	2177	4 0 4	439 6	3 7·6	395·8	90·0	0·60
1888	327½	2,506,794	153,471	139,777	2406	3 11·4	475·1	3 7·1	432·7	91·0	0·50
1889	374½	2,925,362	174,518	152,172	2358	4 3·3	504·3	3 8·7	439·8	87·1	0·76
1890	398¾	3,088,882	186,934	167,340	2208	4 2·9	468·5	3 9·6	419 4	89·5	0·63
1891	424¾	3,282,489	190,226	159,329	2257	4 0·5	456·4	3 4·63	382·3	83 8	0·93
1892	467¾	3,689,372	195,297	172,046	2011	4 1·81	419·7	3 7·8	369·7	82·9	0·63

* 167½ miles only open a portion of the year. † In last column — indicates p. c. loss Where no sign occurs p. c. profit is indicated.

The principal cause which operates in keeping down the aggregate profit on working is due to the large proportion of mileage opened within the last seven years. As much as 45·09 per cent. of the lines opened are under seven years old, and, as it requires at least a period of seven years for a railway to develop a profitable traffic, the stage has not yet arrived for showing profitable results. The effect, therefore, of the projection of this large proportion of our railways within the last seven years directly tends to conceal the true progress made in the older lines which, if reckoned with care by themselves, are now probably realising a profit of more than 3 per cent. on capital. This is a common experience in all new countries, and is the main cause why Australasian Railways as a whole only realized 3 per cent. or thereabout on capital for the year 1891, there being about 40 per cent. of the railways represented by lines constructed in thinly populated areas within the last few years. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that when the proper time is allowed for the new railways to develop, all our railways will yield receipts which will fully cover both working expenses and interest on capital.

Postal and Telegraphic Communication.

In no other way can the trade of the Country be so sensitively indicated as by the Returns of the Post and Telegraph Departments. The following summary of the business transacted in the years 1882 and 1892 shows the wonderful expansion which has taken place within the last decade :—

	1892.	1882.	Increase	
			Actual.	Per cent.
Post Office—				
Offices ..... No.	245	209	136	65·1
Letters, Packets, Newspapers, &c. ..... No.	11,968,346	5,847,505	6,110,841	104·5
Revenue ..... £	54,736	22,917	31,819	138·8
Telegraphs—				
Miles poles ..... No.	1856	915	941	102·8
Offices ..... No.	230	76	154	202·6
Messages ..... No.	319,831	183,521	135,810	74·0
Revenue ..... £	14,494	8248	6246	75 7

The increase in business is extraordinary within the decade ; the Post Office business having increased by 104·5 per cent., and the Telegraph business by 74·0 per cent. Nor, as an indicator of progress in the means of communication, must we ignore the Telephone system, introduced within the same period. At the close of 1891 all the important places of business in Hobart, Launceston, and New Norfolk were connected with the Telephone Centres of Exchange. The total number of circuits in 1892 was 711 ; length of wire, 555½ miles. Rentals, annual, £4562.

ROADS.

There are now 5781 miles of Roads in the Colony, maintained at a cost of £36,151 (1892), or at an average cost of £6·25 per mile. More than one-third of the mileage is macadamized. The remainder are country by-roads, which are formed only.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

The principal thoroughfares of the City of Hobart connecting the important suburbs of Sandy Bay, Cascades, New Town (Glenorchy), have been laid with electric tramways.

Current Rates of Wages, House Rents, &c.

RATES OF WAGES.

COMPARATIVE Return showing the Rates of Wages during the Years 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1892, as far as can be ascertained from the Statistics of the Colony.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1892.
Agricultural Labour:							
Ploughmen, per week	...	...	...	8/ to 20/	10/ to 18/	10/ to 25/	10/ to 20/
Farm Labourers, ordinary, ditto	...	...	...	6/ to 10/	7/ to 13/	10/ to 20/	10/ to 20/
Reapers, per acre	...	...	...	7/ to 10/	7/6 to 16/	6/ to 15/	7/6 to 14/
Mowers, ditto	...	...	...	2/6 to 5/	2/6 to 6/	2/ to 7/6	2/ to 14/
*Pastoral Labour—**							
Shepherds, per annum	...	...	...	25*l* to 40*l*	25*l* to 40*l*	30*l* to 50*l*	30*l* to 60*l*
Shearers, per 100 sheep	...	...	...	8/ to 16/	11/6 to 20/	10/ to 20/	12/ to 19/
Artisan & other general Skilled Labour—†							
Blacksmiths, per diem	...	...	...	5/ to 10/	5/ to 11/	6 to 10/	5/ to 10/
Bootmakers, ditto	...	...	...	5/ to 9/6	5/ to 8/	5/6 to 8/	5/ to 7/
Bricklayers, ditto	6/ to 7/	5/	6/ to 10/6	5/ to 10/	7/ to 11/	7/ to 12/	5/ to 11/
Carpenters, ditto	6/ to 7/	5/ to 6/	5/6 to 10/	6/ to 8/	7/ to 11/	7/ to 12/	6 to 10/
Engineers, ditto	...	...	...	5/ to 10/	9/ to 13/6	9/ to 11/	8/6 to 10/
Joiners, ditto	6/6 to 8/	5/4 to 6/	6/6 to 10/	6/ to 8/	6/6 to 10/	7/ to 12/	7/ to 11/
Masons—							
Cutters, ditto	6/ to 8/	4/9 to 5/7	7/ to 12/	5/6 to 10/	7/ to 12/	6/6 to 12/	7/ to 11/
Builders, ditto	7/6 to 8/6	5/6 to 6/10	6/6 to 12/	5/3 to 10/	6/6 to 11/	8 to 12/	7/ to 12/
Painters, ditto	5/6 to 7/6	5/2 to 5/6	6/ to 10/9	5/ to 8/	6/ to 9/	5/6 to 12/	6/ to 11/
Plasterers, ditto	6/ to 7/6	4/3 to 5/	7/ to 10/	5/ to 10/	5/ to 11/	6/ to 10/	7/ to 10/
Plumbers, ditto	6/6 to 8/6	4/6 to 8/	6/6 to 13/	6/ to 9/	8 to 12/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 9/
Saddlers, ditto	...	...	...	5/ to 10/	5/6 to 9/	5/ to 10/	6/ to 10/

Seamen, per month	...	...	...	2*l* to 4*l* 10/	3*l* to 6*l*	4*l* to 7*l*	3*l* to 6*l*
Tanners, per diem	...	...	...	5/6 to 8/	5/ to 8/	6/ to 8/	5/ to 8/
Wheelwrights, ditto	...	...	...	5/3 to 8/	6/6 to 10/	6/ to 12/	7/ to 11/
Railways—†							
Guards, per diem	...	...	...	...	...	6/ to 10/	6/ to 10/
Porters, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 to 10/	3/3 to 10/
Enginemen, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	10/ to 14/	9/ to 11/
Platelayers, ditto	..	...	...	...	...	...	5/6 to 6/
Gangers, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	5/6 to 8/	7/6 to 8/
Drivers, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	10/ to 14/	9/ to 14/
Firemen, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	7/ to 9/	7/ to 8/
Fitters, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	9/ to 13/	10/ to 12/
Turners, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	9/ to 11/	10/ to 12/
Miscellaneous Labour—†							
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	5/ to 12/	5/ to 10/
Butchers, per diem	...	...	...	...	5/ to 8/	5/ to 12/	5/ to 8/4
Millers, ditto	...	...	...	5/ to 8/	6/ to 8/	5/ to 9/6	2/ to 10/
Miners, ditto	...	...	...	...	7/6 to 8/4	7/ to 10/	6/ to 9/
Quarrymen, ditto	4/8 to 5/6	3/9 to 4/	4/ to 9/	5/ to 7/.	5/ to 7/	5/ to 10/	5/ to 9/
Day Labourers, ordinary, ditto	...	...	...	3/ to 5/	4/ to 7/	4/ to 9/	4/ to 7/6
Servants—*							
Coachmen, per annum	...	...	...	20*l* to 40*l*	18*l* to 50*l*	25*l* to 100*l*	25*l* to 75*l*
Grooms, ditto	...	...	...	18*l* to 35*l*	22*l* 10/ to 45*l*	20*l* to 75*l*	20*l* to 60*l*
Gardeners, ditto	...	...	...	16*l* to 30*l*	20*l* to 45*l*	20*l* to 100*l*	20*l* to 100*l*
Cooks, ditto	...	...	...	16*l* to 30*l*	20*l* to 40*l*	12*l* to 78*l*	20*l* to 52*l*
Laundresses, ditto	...	...	...	20*l* to 25*l*	18*l* to 35*l*	25*l* to 52*l*	20*l* to 45*l*
General Servants, ditto	...	...	...	15*l* to 25*l*	16*l* to 36*l*	14*l* to 52*l*	16*l* to 40*l*
Housemaids, ditto	...	...	...	16*l* to 20*l*	12*l* to 20*l*	18*l* to 52*l*	18*l* to 35*l*
Nursemaids, ditto	...	...	...	12*l* to 30*l*	12*l* 10/ to 25*l*	10*l* to 20*l*	8*l* to 20*l*

* With rations. † Without rations.

HOUSE RENT, &c. IN HOBART AND LAUNCESTON, AND IN SUBURBS.

	Hobart	Launceston.
3 Rooms, per week	5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*	6*s.* to 8*s.*
Ditto, with Garden	8*s.* to 10*s.*	8*s.* to 9*s.*
4 or 5 Rooms, per week	10*s.* to 12*s.*	8*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto, with Kitchen and Garden, ditto	13*s.* to 15*s.*	12*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*
Larger Houses, per year	£40 to £50	£45 to £75
Superior ditto, ditto	£60 to £100	£75 to £100
Board and Lodging, per week	15*s.* to 25*s.*	14*s.* to 25*s.*

Production.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the principal Crops and the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in the Colony during the last decade :—

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL INDUSTRIES.—Decennial Summary for Years 1883-84 to 1892-3.

ACREAGE.

Year.	Land in Crop	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay	Potatoes.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1883-4	140,375	41,301	3205	23,160	41,414	9601
1884-5	146.327	34,091	5646	28,956	44,735	9037
1885-6	144,761	30,266	6833	29,247	41,693	11,073
1886-7	152,388	35,322	2749	21,607	47,269	16,084
1887-8	150,140	40,498	3766	21,169	44,562	16,394
1888-9	172,189	40,657	4670	33,834	52,521	13,653
1889-90	189.959	49,055	4446	40,169	50,913	17,015
1890-1	157,376	39,452	4376	20,740	45,381	20,133
1891-2	168,121	47,584	2650	28,360	45,445	16,393
1892-3	179,396	58,897	3929	22,976	46,070	16,535

PRODUCTION.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Hay.	Potatoes
	bushels	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1883-4	732,718	81,962	634,354	53,421	34.509
1884-5	654,638	167,036	829.611	55,587	39,503
1885-6	524.353	176,466	784,325	51,872	53,521
1886-7	632,573	61,585	560,622	50,178	75,773
1887-8	675,069	52,240	385,195	50,901	42,526
1888-9	819,497	109,979	946.354	58,290	66,721
1889-90	756,639	105,574	1,148,935	73,859	72,275
1890-1	642,980	99,842	519,395	52,021	73.158
1891-2	930,680	71,686	876,573	67,164	63.100
1892-3	1,018,550	80,205	631,746	53,544	60,245

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL INDUSTRIES.—*continued.*

AVERAGES.

Year.	*Wheat.*	*Barley.*	*Oats.*	*Hay.*	*Potatoes.*
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1883-4	17·74	25·57	27·39	1·29	3·59
1884-5	19·20	29·68	28·65	1·22	4·37
1885-6	17·32	25·83	26·82	1·24	4 83
1886-7	17·91	22·40	25·94	1·06	4·71
1887-8	16·42	13·87	18·19	1 14	2·59
1888-9	20·15	23 55	27·97	1·11	4·88
1889-90	15·43	23·75	28·60	1 45	4·25
1890-1	16·29	22·86	25·04	1 14	3 63
1891-2	19·71	27·05	30·91	1·47	3·84
1892-3	17·29	20·41	27·50	1·16	3·64

LIVE STOCK.

Year.	*Horses.*	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.**	*Pigs.*
1883-4	26,840	130.525	1,831,069†	55.774
1884-5	27,188	128,834	1,720,027	57.303
1885-6	28,610	138.642	1.648,627	67,395
1886-7	29,684	148,665	1,609,046	73,118
1887-8	29,528	147,092	1,547,242	52.408
1888-9	29,238	142,019	1.430,065	43,227
1889-90	29,778	150.004	1,551,429	58,632
1890-1	31.165	162,440	1.619.256	81.716
1891-2	31.312	167,788	1,664,118	73,520
1892-3	31,976	170.085	1,623.338	59,267

* Including Stock on Islands in Bass Straits. † Sheep on Islands estimated at 14,000.

NOTE.—The number of persons from whom Schedules are stated to have been obtained: 1882—8642; 1883—8977; 1884—9902; 1885—10,166; 1886—10,007; 1887—10,167; 1888—10,855; 1889—10,649; 1890—11,345; 1891—11,228; 1892—11,714.

Principal Crops, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1892, and 1893.

The following Summary enables us to gauge more accurately the general tendencies as regards the principal crops over a period of 33 years :—

Yield.

	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.	1893.
1. Yield of Wheat, bushels	1,415,896	896,881	750.040	756,639	937,680	1,018,550
2. " Oats, bushels	926,418	691,250	439,446	1,148,935	876,573	631,746
3. " Barley, bushels	126,605	161,729	169,156	105,574	71,686	80,205
4. " Potatoes, tons	33,589	36,028	32,548	73,859	63,100	60,245
5. " Turnips, tons	5829	8342	10,294	20,326	21,225	23,285
6. " Hops, lbs.	...	785,977	644,273	685,031	624.726	377,885
7. " Apples, bushels	118,810	147,614	155,237	503,013	604,255	391,912
8. " Pears, bushels	22,049	27,553	22,086	29.828	65,075	27,543

From these figures it is evident that the attention formerly given to wheat-growing is now more profitably directed to root crops; both Potatoes and Turnips showing a very great expansion since 1860. Fruit-growing also has made wonderful progress within this period ; and now that the English market is open to us, it is likely that this industry will still more rapidly improve. The backward condition of wheat-growing in this colony hitherto is a matter to be deplored, as during the last five years the local supply has failed to meet the demands of the local market. The importations of Wheat and Flour during the year 1892 alone represent 179,322 Wheat bushels, valued at £37,868. It is gratifying to find, however, that the production for the last season (1892-3) is in excess of local requirements by 7808 bushels, or 0·05 bushels per head of population. This is the first occasion for many years in which local production of breadstuffs has sufficed for home requirements.

Hay and Grass.

Year.	Lands other than portion in Crop rendered fit for grazing.		Hay.	
	Acres.	Acres per head of Population.	Acres.	Acres per head of Population.
	No.		No.	
1860	65,455	·75	31,837	·36
1870	172,847	1·72	33,612	·33
1880	232,511	2·03	33,615	·28
1889–90	298,395	2·09	50,913	·35
1890–91	359,798	2·48	45,381	·31
1891–92	348,809	2·34	45,445	·30
1892–93	356,037	2·33	46,070	·30

Live Stock.

From the foregoing table it is manifest that enterprise in other directions than that of pure tillage has been making satisfactory progress; for the lands devoted to grazing purposes have advanced upon the whole more rapidly than the growth of population. This is also borne out by reference to the number of Live Stock in each year since 1860.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Milch Cows kept for Dairy purposes.	Acres in permanent Grasses.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	21,034	83,366	31,290	1,700,930	...	...
1870	22,679	101,459	49,432	1,349,775	...	...
1880	25,267	127,187	48,029	1,783,611	...	132,969
1890	31,165	129,251	81,716	1,619,256	33,189	201,060
1891-92	31,312	134,101	73,520	1,664,118	33,687	208,596
1892-93	31,976	135,072	59,267	1,623,338	35,013	217,905
	Per Head of Population.					
1860	·24	·95	·35	19·38	...	...
1870	·23	1·01	·49	13·40	...	...
1880	·22	1·11	·42	15·54	...	1·15
1890	·21	·90	·56	11·14	·22	1·38
1891-92	·21	·90	·48	11·17	·22	1·40
1892-93	·21	·88	·39	10·62	·23	1·43

The above comparative table upon the whole shows that, as regards Cattle and Pigs, the development has far exceeded the proportional growth of population. Horses have increased nearly in the same ratio as population, while sheep have decreased very considerably up to the year 1888, from which point of time there has been a tendency to increase.

Dairy Farming.

No figures for the earlier years are available as regards Dairy Farming; but in the seven years ending 31st March, 1893, there has been an increase of 6508 milch cows, or 22·83 per cent., showing that in this very important branch of the farmer's industry rapid progress is being made,—the rate of increase being considerably above that of the rate of population increase. The importance of this branch of the farming industry, like all other products locally consumed, is apt to be overlooked, as it does not find a place in the ordinary trade statistics. It is estimated, however, that the dairy produce for the last year represented a value of £350,130, *i.e.*, in itself it represents nearly the total value of all mining products for the same year.

Seeing that there are so many conflicting elements to be taken into consideration in forming an estimate of the progress of the Farming and Pastoral industries over the period of Thirty years, we can only grasp the general results by tabulating approximately the values of all products, say at a common rate for each product. If in this way we tabulate the results of the years 1860, 1892, and 1893 at the market rates current in Hobart in the year 1889, we have a fixed measure for fairly estimating the value of the products for the respective years, and we are thereby better enabled to judge of the ultimate tendency and progress being made from the commercial point of view. It is not to be expected that such an estimate can be depended upon for giving absolutely accurate results, but for relative purposes it may be confidently trusted; and even as regards absolute accuracy, the figures will not be far from the truth as regards the value of products when placed in the market.

SUMMARY showing approximately the Relative value of Agricultural and Pastoral Produce for the Years 1859-1860, 1891-92, and 1892-93.

	1859-60.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Agricultural Produce—	£	£	£
Wheat	353,974	234,420	254,637
Barley	28,487	16,129	18,046
Oats	127,382	120,530	86,865
Other Cereals	21,485	55,856	42,540
Potatoes	125,958	236,625	225,919
Other Root Crops	62,889	103,602	116,136
Hay	276,520	268,656	214,176
Hops	...	31,236	18,894
Apples	29,702	150,851	97,978
Pears	6061	17,895	7574
Other Fruits, Other Garden and Orchard Produce	10,083	22,507	18,082
Total Agricultural Produce	1,042,511	1,258,307	1,100,847
Pastoral Produce—			
Milk, Butter, and Cheese	168,440	336,870	350,130
Value of Surplus Stock produced—			
Cattle	86,157	186,632	196,949
Sheep	80,520	156,010	152,187
Pigs	78,225	183,800	148,167
Horses	16,824	25,048	25,576
Wool exported and consumed locally	370,127	430,835	338,960
Live Stock exported	11,061	52,445	46,002
Total Pastoral Produce	811,654	1,371,640	1,257,971
Grand Total	1,854,195	2,629,947	2,358,818
Grand Total per Head of Population	21·13	17·64	15·43
Agricultural Produce ditto	11·88	8·44	7·20
Pastoral Produce ditto	9·25	9·20	8·23

As population increases in a young country, the non-agricultural element assumes larger proportions relatively to the whole. It cannot be expected, therefore, that the rate *per head* of Agricultural and Pastoral products in the later years will be equal to that of the earlier and more purely Agricultural period.

Thus, the value per head of the combined products in 1893 is £15·43, being less than in 1860 by £5·70 per head. It is evident, also, that Pastoral products have decreased relatively and absolutely, being £1·02 per head below the year 1860. This, again, bears out the general conclusion that the backward state of some forms of Agriculture have been counterbalanced to a great extent by greater enterprise in Pastoral matters.

MINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

THE two following Tables give a brief account of the Mining Industries for the years 1882 and 1888 to 1892, and for other Industries for the year 1892 :—

GENERAL RETURN.—Mines and Quarries for Years 1882-8-9-90-91-92.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
GOLD.						
Number of Men employed	1591	893	1128	1009	1056	1241
Quantity raised ... ounces	49,122	39,611	32,332	23,451	39,203	45,110
Value of Gold produced ... £	187,337	147,154	119,702	87,114	149,816	174,070
SILVER (Argentiferous Lead.)						
Number of Mines returning information	...	...	11	13	14	26
Number of Men employed	...	34	71	122	335	341
Quantity of Ore raised ... tons	...	417	415	2053	4810	9326
Value of Products ... £	...	5838	7044	26,487	52,284	45,502
COPPER.						
Number of Mines returning information	...	1	1	1	...	...
Number of Men employed	...	8	6	6	...	...
Quantity of Ore raised ... tons	...	100	50	5	...	...
Value of Products ... £	...	...	300	17	...	...
TIN.						
Number of Mines returning information	209	176	82	117	122	164
Number of Men employed	2311	1912	2227	1592	1443	2280
Quantity of Ore raised ... tons	5596	5245	5550	4714	4322	4663
Value of Products* ... £	356,713	356,660	321,900	278,597	261,915	256,083

* General market value.

MINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Coal.						
Number of Men employed	56	104	134	191	197	170
Quantity of Coal raised ... tons	8803	41,577	40,300	53,812	45,524	35,669
Value of Products † ... £	6228	41,577	40,300	53,812	45,524	35,669
Stone.						
Number of Quarries returned	29	26	32	19	27	22
Number of Men employed	140	96	128	103	126	80
Quantity of Stone raised :—						
Bluestone ... cub. ft.	...	...	2600	...	...	...
" ... tons	6552	...	...	...	...	...
Limestone ... tons	24,700	1808	2028	3207	5051	2578
Lime ... bushels	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ... tons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freestone, Flagstone, Building Stone ... cub. ft.	114,550	230,442	126,883	115,873	93,838	89,053
" loads	...	...	...	...	1700	780
Rubble or Metal ... cub. ft.	...	...	...	197.100	246,780	116,262
" ... tons	780	...	12,469§	5150‡	2000	...
Value of Products.						
Bluestone ... £	1638	...	13	...	...	...
Lime ... £	1080	2150	2449	2810	1849	1150
Building Stone ... £	8144	3831	3189	3794	4519	4224
Rubble or Metal ... £	590	2165	2529	2430	4429	1692
Total Value of Output of Mines and Quarries ... £	561,730	559,375	497,426	433,877	520,336	518,390

† Local market value. ‡ Dray loads. § Tons. ‖ Also 15,132 sup. ft.

Summary of Principal Mines and Manufacturing Industries, 1892.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

	Number of Establishments, &c.	Hands employed.	Estimated Value of Products.	Estimated Value of Lands, Buildings, and Equipment.
			£	£
Gold Mining	[illegible]	1241	174,070	..
Tin	164	1650	256,0[illegible]	..
Silver	26	341	15,502*	..
Copper	..	.	..	..
Coal	*	170	35,669	..
Quarries	22	80	7066	..
Total Mines and Quarries	212	3482	518,390	..

MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS.

Saw-mills	58	596	95,501	123,560
Bark-mills	11	80	37,801	7515
Brick-yards and Potteries	38	201	27,434	26,379
Engineering Establishments	18	238	53,391	50,200
Tanneries and Fellmongeries	23	134	70,664	25,430
Soap and Candle Manufactories	4	59	32,011	14,000
Woollen Mills	3	68	12,250	20,200
Gas Works	3	..	..	201,500
Flour Mills	32	100	177,200	15,390
Jam Manufactories	7	134	17,987	24,790
Breweries	11	83	203,686	38,097
Total Manufactories	208	[illegible]03	727,925	577,061
GRAND TOTAL	420	5175	1,246,315	577,061

* Not supplied.

Finance.

Although the Expenditure of the Colony has been largely increased during the last ten years, mainly on account of the interest on Loans raised for the construction of Railways, Roads, and Harbours, the Revenue has more than sufficed to meet the increasing demands made upon it; for during the years 1880-1883 such was the buoyancy of sources of Revenue that the Government actually reduced the imposts upon tea and many other articles of general consumption, and, although between the years 1884-1888 the Revenue thus crippled failed to keep up with the rapidly increasing Expenditure, it is satisfactory to find that it was practically level with the increase of Expenditure in 1889; and in 1890 and 1891 the greater ratio of increase in Revenue enabled the Treasurer to show a surplus of £35,354 and £31,639 respectively over the highest two years' expenditure that has yet been reached in this Colony.

The following table shows the relation of General Revenue to General Expenditure during the last Fourteen years, together with Estimates for years 1893-94 :—*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Excess of Revenue above Expenditure.	Net Excess of Expenditure above Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1879*.....	375,570	481,216	...	105,646
1880†.....	442,158	415,196	26,962	...
1881*.....	505,006	463,684	41,322	...
1882*.....	550,765	500,801	49,964	...
1883*.....	562,066	533,330	28,736	...
1884*	549,741	577,876	...	28,135
1885*.....	571,397	585,767	...	14,370
1886*.....	568,924	584,756	...	15,832
1887*.....	594,976	668,759	...	73,783
1888*.....	640,068	709,486	...	69,418
1889*.....	678,909	681,674	...	2,765
1890*.....	758,100	722,746	35,354	...
1891*.....	883,198	851,559	31,639	...
1892.....	787,764	919,801	...	132,037
	8,468,642	8,696,651	...	228,009
	Treasurer's Estimates.			
1893.....	733,545	884,954	...	151,409 †
1894.....	761,106	825,025 †	..	63,919 †
Aggregate 16 years.	9,963,293	10,406,630	...	443,337 †

* Including Stock Act Fund.

† Excluding the influence of the new taxation proposals, which reduces the excess of expenditure considerably.

The following statement shows the extent of the increase in General Revenue and Expenditure during the last decade :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure, 1882 and 1892.

	Actual.		Per Head.		Per cent. to Total.		Increase in Ten Years.	
	1882.	1892.	1882.	1892.	1882.	1892.	Per cent.	Per Head.
Revenue.								
Taxation—	£	£	s. d.	s. d.				s. d.
Customs	288,522	318,388	47 9	41 8	52·39	40·42	10·35	3 11
Excise	14,432	17,646	2 5	2 4	2·62	2·24	22·27	0 5
Other Taxes	67,901	102,102	11 3	13 4	12·32	12·96	50·37	4 6
Total Taxation	370,855	438,136	61 5	57 4	67·33	55·62	18·14	8 10
Special Public Services—								
Railways	27,513	178,410	4 7	23 4	5·00	22·65	548·35	19 9
Post and Telegraph	32,875	63,174	5 5	8 3	5·97	8·02	92·16	4 0
Other Public Services	20,832	17,717	3 5	2 4	3·78	2·25	14·95	—0 5
Total Special Public Services	81,220	259,301	13 5	33 11	14·75	32·92	219·26	23 4
Lands, Buildings, and Public Investments—								
Land Sales	43,236	42,205	7 2	5 6	7·85	5·36	— 2·38	—0 2
Rentals	33,668	25,616	5 7	3 4	6·11	3·25	—23·91	—1 0
Investments, &c.	3739	10,193	0 7	1 4	0·68	1·29	172·61	0 10
Total Lands, Buildings, &c.	80,643	78,014	13 4	10 2	14·64	9·90	— 3·26	0 4
Other sources	18,047	12,313	3 0	1 8	3·28	1·56	—31·85	—0 9
Total Revenue	550,765	787,764	91 2	103 1	100·00	100·00	42·90	31 1
Expenditure.								
General Administration	192,108	271,050	31 10	35 5	38·36	29·46	41·09	10 8
Railways	69,505*	161,553*	11 6	21 2	13 88	17·56	132·44	12 1
Post and Telegraph	47,339	84,471	7 10	11 1	9·45	9·19	78·44	4 10
Other Public Services	86,562	94,619	14 4	12 4	17 29	10·29	9·31	1 2
Interest on Public Debt	105,287	308,108	17 5	40 4	21·02	33·50	192·65	26 6
Total Expenditure	500,801	919,801	82 11	120 4	100·00	100·00	83·67	54 10
Surplus	49,964	—132,037	8 3	—17 3	—	—	—360·26	—23 6

* Includes Tasmanian Main Line Railway guarantee, £32,500, besides ordinary working expenses.

NET REVENUE—Years 1876 and 1882 to 1892.

	1876.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
TAXATION.												
Customs ..	185,011	288,522	297,175	254,946	276,100	276,265	274,065	297,912	307,352	329,067	376,131	318,388
Excise ..	.	14,432	15,058	13 844	14,438	14,258	15,492	15,171	15,672	15,636	17,327	17,646
Land, Police Rate, and Dividend Tax ..	3673	33,486	39,157	36,156	40,136	48,033	49,861	51,364	60,241	60 871	63,058	61,801
Other Taxes	21,927	34,416	37,017	39 246	35,444	32,988	36,083	41,360	39,378	48,857	45,623	40,301
Total Taxation	210,611	370,856	388,407	344,192	366,118	371,544	375,501	405,807	422,643	454,431	502,139	438,136
BUILDINGS, LAND, &c.												
Rents	13,871	33,667	27,670	18 706	21 304	20,733	22,512	30,725	25,003	35,805	45,460	25,615
Sales of Crown Lands	21,402	43,236	42 461	50,544	48,820	45 158	47,317	49,220	49,166	47,319	42,044	42,205
Miscellaneous.		326	515	1512	1361	2171	1451	2666	1930	939	1089	288
Total Buildings, Land, &c.	35,273	77,229	70,646	70,762	71,485	68,062	71,280	82,611	76,099	84,063	88,593	68,108
All other Receipts, less Receipts from Railways, Post and Telegraphs, and Fees of Departments ..	30,275	19,965	15,609	29,760	18,035	14,591	15,689	16,036	16,244	27,177	20,311	16,749
Total Net Revenue	276,159	468,050	474,662	444 714	455,638	454,197	462,470	504,454	514,986	565,671	611,043	523,993
Total Net Expenditure	291,032	418,086	445,926	472,849	470,824	470,048	536,653	573,872	517,751	530,317	579,403	655,727
Revenue — Surplus		49,964	28,736							35,354	31,640	
Revenue — Deficits	14,873			28,135	15,186	15,851	74,183	69 418	2765			131,731

NET REVENUE—Years 1876 and 1882 to 1892, per Head.

	1876.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
TAXATION.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Customs . .	35	5	48	4	48	7	40	7	43	1	42	4	40	11	43	5	43	8	45	10	50	6	41	8
Excise			2	5	2	6	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	4
Land, Police Rate, and Dividend Tax	0	8	5	7	6	5	5	9	6	3	7	4	7	5	7	6	8	7	8	6	8	6	8	1
Other Taxes	4	2	5	9	6	0	6	3	5	6	5	1	5	5	6	0	5	7	6	9	6	1	5	3
Total Taxation. ...	40	3	62	1	63	6	54	9	57	1	56	11	56	1	59	2	60	0	63	3	67	5	57	4
BUILDINGS, LANDS, &c																								
Rents	2	8	5	8	4	6	3	0	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	6	3	7	5	0	6	2	3	4
Sales of Crown Lands	4	1	7	3	6	11	8	0	7	7	6	11	7	1	7	2	7	0	6	7	5	7	5	6
Miscellaneous					0	1	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	3	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1
Total Buildings, Lands, &c	6	9	12	11	11	6	11	3	11	2	10	5	10	8	12	1	10	10	11	8	11	11	8	11
All other Receipts, less Receipts from Railways, Post and Telegraphs, and Fees of Departments .. .	5	10	3	4	2	7	4	9	2	10	2	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	3	10	2	9	2	1
Total Net Revenue .	52	10	78	4	77	7	70	9	71	1	69	7	69	1	73	7	73	2	78	9	82	1	68	4
Total Net Expenditure	55	8	70	0	72	11	75	2	73	5	72	1	80	2	83	8	73	7	73	10	77	10	85	9
Revenue — Surplus	..		8	4	4	8									.				4	11	4	3		
Revenue — Deficits	2	10					4	8	2	4	2	6	11	0	10	1	0	5	..				17	5

NET Revenue Expenditure per Head, Years 1876 and 1882–1892.

	1876.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s d.
General Administration	8 2	9 9	9 9	9 11	9 11	10 3	10 1	10 11	9 11	9 11	10 11	10 9
Public Works, Mines and Surveys, and other Public Services	7 2	14 2	13 2	13 9	10 4	10 5	12 2	13 1	7 7	7 6	10 3	8 3
	15 4	23 11	22 11	23 8	20 3	20 8	22 3	24 0	17 6	17 5	21 2	19 0
Less Fees of Departments	1 11	3 2	2 5	2 0	2 6	2 7	2 7	3 2	2 1	2 9	3 3	1 8
Total General Administration Public Works Departments	13 5	20 9	20 6	21 8	17 9	18 1	19 8	20 10	15 5	14 8	17 11	17 4
Law and Protection—												
Judicial and Legal	2 2	2 11	3 0	3 1	3 1	3 4	3 4	3 5	3 3	3 2	3 2	3 3
Police	2 8	2 9	2 10	2 11	3 0	2 8	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 8	2 11	3 0
Gaols and Penal Establishments	3 8	1 9	2 0	1 9	1 7	1 6	1 4	1 4	1 2	1 2	1 0	1 0
Defences	...	1 0	1 9	1 5	2 3	1 6	1 7	1 11	1 6	1 9	1 11	2 6
Miscellaneous	...	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4
Aid to Municipalities for Police purposes	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 7	0 10	0 11	0 9	0 6	0 5	0 4
	9 4	9 8	10 11	10 6	11 1	9 10	10 1	10 7	9 8	9 6	9 8	10 5
Religion, Science, and Education.	4 9	4 11	5 4	5 3	5 4	5 3	5 6	5 10	5 10	5 11	6 1	6 9
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	8 5	7 10	8 0	8 10	8 2	8 1	9 1	8 7	7 11	7 6	7 8	7 6
Aid to Road Trusts	2 0	1 6	2 2	1 11	2 4	0 4	2 2	2 11	1 8	1 8	1 7	1 8
Road Reserve Fund	...	2 0	2 2	2 9	2 6	2 4	2 4	2 7	2 9	2 8	2 4	2 5
	15 2	16 3	17 8	18 9	18 4	16 0	19 1	19 11	18 2	17 9	17 8	18 4

Railways, Post, and Telegraphs—																						
Railways	3	0	3	0	3	8	3	3	4	10	5	10	7	5	8	4	8	3	12	0	19	0	21	2
Post	5	9	5	4	5	7	6	0	6	0	5	11	6	4	6	3	6	4	6	5	6	9	7	1
Telegraphs			2	7	2	9	2	10	2	9	2	7	2	10	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	10	3	11
Total Gross Expenditure	8	9	10	11	12	0	12	1	13	7	14	4	16	7	17	7	17	7	21	5	30	5	32	2
Less Receipts—Railways	3	7	4	7	4	10	4	7	5	6	7	0	7	11	8	9	10	10	14	4	22	7	33	4
Post	3	9	4	2	4	1	4	2	5	5	4	8	5	1	5	4	5	8	5	10	6	1	5	11
Telegraphs	0	6	1	4	1	6	1	5	1	8	1	8	1	10	2	1	2	1	2	6	3	7	2	4
Total Receipts	7	10	10	1	10	5	10	2	12	7	13	4	14	10	16	2	18	7	22	8	32	3	31	7
Net Expenditure—Railways	-0	7	-1	7	-1	2	-1	4	-0	8	-1	3	-0	6	-0	5	-2	7	-2	3	-2	9	-2	3
Post	1	6	1	2	1	6	1	11	0	7	1	3	1	3	0	10	0	8	0	7	0	8	1	3
Telegraphs			1	3	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	11	0	5	0	3	1	7
Total Net Expenditure	0	11	0	10	1	7	1	11	1	0	1	0	1	9	1	5	-1	0	-1	3	-1	10	0	7
Total Expenditure less Interest	38	10	47	6	50	8	52	10	48	2	44	11	50	7	52	9	42	3	40	8	43	5	46	8
Interest and Guarantee—																								
Interest	16	10	17	8	18	8	21	11	23	2	23	11	27	3	26	11	29	10	31	1	35	5	40	4
Guarantee	...		5	5	5	1	4	11	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	5	4	3	3	5	...		...	
Total	16	10	23	1	23	9	26	10	28	2	28	11	31	11	31	4	34	1	34	6	35	5	40	4
Less Interest on Balance at Deposit	...		0	7	1	6	4	6	2	11	1	9	2	5	0	5	2	9	1	4	1	0	1	3
	16	10	22	6	22	3	22	4	25	3	27	2	29	6	30	11	31	4	33	2	34	5	39	1
EXPENDITURE	55	8	70	0	72	11	75	2	73	5	72	1	80	1	83	8	73	7	73	10	77	10	85	9

From the foregoing analyses it will be discovered that the Gross Revenue has increased £236,999, or 43·03 per cent., in the last decade; the principal items of increase being Railways, Post, Telegraph, and Customs. In the same time ordinary Expenditure has increased £419,000, or 83·66 per cent.; the principal items of increase being interest on Public Debt, the principal of which has been invested in new Railways, Roads, Harbours, &c. In the same time the net relative cost of General Administration has increased by 1*s.* 1*d.* per head of population.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt, on 31st December, 1892, amounted to £7,399,000, or £48 6*s.* 3*d.* per head, or £2 2*s.* 8*d.* per head below the average Debt of the Australasian Colonies as a whole, as shown more fully below.

PUBLIC Debt of Australasian Colonies, 31st December, 1892.

	Capital Value of Debt.*	Capital Value of Debt per Head.*			Capital Value of Private Income per Head.*	Percentage Proportion of Debt to Private Income.
	£	£	s.	d.	£	
Queensland ... .1892	29,457,134	69	18	5	950	7 37
South Australia 1892	21,230,700	63	15	8	950	6·71
New Zealand 1892	39,192,519	60	5	1	950	6·34
Tasmania 1892	7,399,000	48	6	3	950	5·09
New South Wales ...1892	51,209,933	45	5	8	950	4·77
Victoria.....1892	16,774,125	40	1	4	950	4·22
Western Australia ...1892	2,261,864	38	11	0	950	4·06
Seven Colonies.....1892	200,525,275	50	8	11	950	5·31
United Kingdom...1890	1,583,126,044*	42	2	5	750	5 62

* Including Capital invested in Railways.

Thus it is shown that, in relation to the Population, the Public Debt of Tasmania is below the mean of all Colonies, being the fourth in rank of the Colonies having the lowest debt per head. In relation to capital value of private income, her debt represents 5·09 per cent., being slightly below the average of all Colonies, and ranking fourth among those whose debt is lowest in relation to private income. The relation to actual Revenue collected in any one Colony is a very unsatisfactory index of its powers to discharge its obligations, as it depends upon the extent of the functions undertaken by the General Government and upon variation in taxes levied. The amount of private income is a far safer index, and by it Tasmania is shown to maintain a most favourable position from a financial point of view. When the capital value of the Railways are included for proper comparison in the debt of the United Kingdom, it will be seen that the financial position of Australasia is superior to that of the United Kingdom.

The Public Debt of Tasmania, like that of other Australasian Colonies, has been contracted for the purpose of constructing Railways, Roads, Bridges, Harbours, &c.; and, unlike the debts of European nations, it is represented by true assets the commercial value of which exceeds by far the nominal debt standing against them. European debts, on the contrary, are not represented by true assets from a commercial point of view, for, in the main,

they merely represent losses incurred by wars, and can only at the best be regarded as premiums paid for safety and protection, or for maintaining the prestige of the nation. Australasian debts, in short, by the manner in which they are invested, enhance the public wealth and form valuable auxiliaries to industry. European debts, on the contrary, lower the value of the public estate, and form a tax or burden upon industry. It has been carefully estimated that the introduction of railways into Tasmania has reduced rates of transport fully two-thirds: *i.e.*, every £1 now obtained in gross receipts represents £2 saved in cost of transport. From this it is computed that the saving in freight in Tasmania alone for the year 1891 represents a sum of £380,452, equivalent to a capital gain to the Colony of £9,511,300,—*i.e.*, it exceeds the total Public Debt for all purposes by £2,401,010, irrespective of the net receipts obtained from the working of the railways. Thus one item alone of our debt—railways—shows that the latter largely fulfils the main purpose for which they were originally constructed.

The following shows in detail the various purposes to which the moneys raised by Loans have been applied in Tasmania :—

LOANS EXPENDITURE UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

	£	Per cent. to total expended.
Railways and Tramways	3,639,491	51·23
Telegraphs	113,803	1·60
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, and Harbours	1,924,006	27·08
Public Buildings	623,823	8·78
Defences	120,733	1·69
Other Public Works and purposes	683,561	9·62
Total expended	7,105,417	100·00

Summary.

	£	Per-centage proportion of Total Public Debt.
Loans moneys expended	7,105,417	96·03
Balance unexpended	512,365	6·93
	7,617,782	102·96
Total nominal Debt	7,399,000	
Add balance of discount, premiums, and repayments of loans	218,782	2·96

Crown Lands.

PRIVATE PURCHASE OF CROWN LANDS.

The Crown Lands Act (54 Vict. No. 8) provides that any person of the full age of eighteen years may select and purchase on credit, under Section 31, in not more than three lots, an area not exceeding 320 acres, at an upset price of £1 per acre, the minimum area of a lot being 15 acres. Selectors under Section 31 pay at time of purchase a cash deposit amounting to one-fortieth of the purchase money, which consists of the upset price and a credit premium of one-third added. The cost of survey, as per scale, is borne by the selector. Payment of balance extends over fourteen years, but may be paid off at any time during that period provided substantial improvements have been made to the value of £1 per acre of the whole land selected, a deduction being allowed in the purchase money proportionate to the then unexpired period of credit. Selector must at the expiration of one year from date of contract, and during eight consecutive years, effect substantial improvements in each year to the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre for every acre of land selected, and in default of making such improvements the land becomes forfeited to the Crown. In Mining Areas Crown lands may be selected in lots not exceeding 10 acres nor less than one acre, if within one mile of the boundary of a town, beyond that limit lots not to exceed 100 acres nor to be less than 10 acres; but each lot must be occupied by the selector, or by some member of his family, by habitual residence for at least five years before grant deed will be issued.

Example of mode of payment where credit is taken for 100 acres, under "Crown Lands Act, 1890," the sale price being £100; credit premium of one-third, £33 6*s.* 8*d.* is added; total price, £133 6*s.* 8*d.*, exclusive of survey and grant deeds fees :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First payment, survey fee	11	0	0			
Cash deposit	3	6	8			
Two yearly instalments of £5	10	0	0			
Twelve ditto of £10	120	0	0			
Grant deed fee	0	15	0			
				145	1	8
Fees to Recorder of Titles—						
Assurance fee (¼*d.* in £ on £133 6*s.* 8*d.*)	0	2	10			
Registration	0	7	6			
				0	10	4
Total payments		...		£145	12	0

Credit purchasers of land by auction or by private contract otherwise than under the 31st Section are required to deposit one-eighth of the purchase money at the time of sale or signing the contract, as the case may be, and to pay the balance by annual instalments of one-fourteenth of the whole. Credit is not allowed under £15.

Survey Scale.

	£	s.	d.
25 acres and under	1	0	0
Above 25 and not exceeding 50 acres	6	5	0
" 50 " 100 "	11	0	0
" 100 " 150 "	12	10	0
" 150 " 200 "	14	0	0
" 200 " 250 "	15	10	0
" 250 " 320 "	17	5	0
Single Town allotment	1	11	0
" Suburban ditto	3	2	6

Under the Crown Lands Amendment Act (57 Vict. No. 12), any person of the full age of 18 years, who has not purchased under "The Crown Lands Act, 1890," or "Crown Lands Amendment Act," may select and purchase one lot of rural land not exceeding 50 acres nor less than 15 acres, and on payment of a registration fee of £1 an authority is issued to the selector to enter upon and take possession of the land, which must be done in person within six months from the date of issue of Certificate. No further payment is required until the fourth year, when payments commence, and consist of fifteen equal annual instalments.

The purchase money is calculated on the upset price of £1 per acre and the survey fee, with one-third of the whole added for credit.

A condition of purchase is that the selector must expend in effecting on the land substantial improvements (other than buildings) a sum equal to £1 per acre of the whole of the land, or reside habitually thereon for the full term of 18 years before a grant deed therefor will be issued.

Example of mode of payment for a selection of 50 acres under Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1893:—

	£	s.	d.
50 acres at £1 per acre	50	0	0
Survey Fee	6	5	0
	£56	5	0
Add one-third for credit	18	15	0
	£75	0	0

1st year	*Nil.*
2nd year	*Nil.*
3rd year	*Nil.*
15 annual instalments of £5	£75.

TIMBER LICENCES, &c.

Licences to fell, split, and saw ordinary timber from Crown land available for the purpose can be obtained through the Police, or from the Crown Bailiffs, on the monthly payment of 5*s.* for each person employed; to fell, split, and saw Blackwood, 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for each person employed; to fell and remove ordinary timber in the log, 5*s.* per week for each person employed whether in connection with saw-mills or otherwise; to fell and remove Blackwood in the log, 10*s.* per week for each person employed; burn charcoal, 2*s.* 6*d.* per week; make bricks, &c., 50*s.* per quarter. Licences to cut and remove pine between 31st August and 31st May can be obtained from the Crown Lands Bailiff, Strahan, on payment of 20*s.* per month for each person employed. A royalty of ½*d.* per superficial foot is charged on all pine exported.

WATTLE BARK.

The right to strip Wattle Bark on unoccupied Crown lands is let by tender. Lessees of Crown land may obtain right by paying valuation fixed on report of a Crown Lands Bailiff. Stripping is only allowed between the 1st October and 1st March.

Pauperism, Crime, and Drunkenness.

In regard to crime and drunkenness Tasmania occupies a truly enviable position, for in no other country is there such a relatively small amount of crime or drunkenness. In 1892 apprehensions for drunkenness only represented 60·2 per 10,000 persons, and convictions for serious offences in superior courts only represented 2·8 per 10,000 persons. In no country is there evidence of such remarkable freedom from crime. Pauperism, mostly introduced from the United Kingdom, represents 1 to every 209 persons, but the numbers are rapidly falling. The paupers supported by the State decreased from 107 per 10,000 in 1873 to 48 per 10,000 in 1892.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1893.

THE tables of Australasian Statistics which follow these introductory observations on the Progress of Australasia have been carefully compiled from Returns furnished by the Governments of the various Colonies. The general tables for each Colony contain a large amount of information conveniently arranged for reference and comparison. Additional tables have also been added for the purpose of giving fuller information on the important matters relating to Finance, Public Debt, Railways, and External Trade.

Progress of Australasia since 1830.

The following table has been specially prepared to show the general progress of Australasia over a longer period than that shown in the fuller tables restricted to recent years. The particulars selected are shown, as far as can be obtained, for the year closing each decade since the year 1830, and conveys a bird's-eye view of the rapid progress made over the sixty-two years ending with the year 1892. The Annual Rate of Progress since 1850 and during the last decade are given side by side to mark the varying rate of progress in later years as contrasted with that for the greater period.

General Progress of Australasia since 1830.

	Unit.	Absolute. 1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.	Relative to 1892. True Annual Rate of Increase since 1882.	1850.
Independent British Colonies*	...	3	5	5	7	7	7	7	7		
Population	Thous. No.	71	210	428	1,221	1,899	2,724	3,792	3,980	3·19	5·55
Revenue	„ £	105	715	950	5,802	8,809	17,071	29,306	29,937	3·10	8·56
Public Debt	„ £	...	...	58	9,721	36,170	89,910	183,470	200,525	7·56	21·42
Shipping	„ tons	112	378	916	2,967	4,241	8,553	15,395	15,871	...	7·03
External Trade—											
Exports	„ £	287	2,299	3,906	21,942	30,808	48,867	64,674	64,348	2·43	6·90
Imports	„ £	676	4,306	4,135	27,780	29,465	45,050	67,691	59,400	−0·72	6·55
Total External Trade	„ £	963	6,605	8,041	49,722	60,273	93,917	132,365	123,748	0·78	6·73
Wool Exports	„ £	64	866	2,821	4,982	9,961	21,558	24,067	28,346	2·92	5·65
Gold, Tin, and Silver Exports	„ £	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	13,000	11,266	...	...
Railways—											
Miles open and being constructed	No.	...	...	...	126	952	4,881	13,152	13,536	5·83	...
Capital invested in construction	Thous. £	...	...	...	...	...	51,000†	107,713	120,601	6·68	...
Telegraphs.....miles poles	No.	...	...	...	...	...	27,831	44,082	46,641	4·54	...

Agriculture—											
Land in Cultivation... acres	Thous	No.	126	256	491	1,555	3,729	6,844	9,301	17,295	4 36	8·85
Wheat ..... acres	„	No.	...	...	...	...	...	3,777	3,537	3,823	1·08	...
„ Produce ..... bush.	„	No.	...	...	...	...	...	31,577	32,840	41,161	2 63	...
Oats ..... acres	„	No.	...	...	...	...	...	393	617	566	0 32	...
„ Produce ..... bush.	„	No.	...	...	...	...	...	10,127	15,805	15,741	−0·43	...
Barley ..... acres	„	No.	...	...	...	...	...	153	150	88	−1 28	...
„ Produce ..... bush.	„	No.	...	...	...	...	...	2,918	2,788	1 840	−0·57	...
Live Stock—												
Sheep	„	No.	1,331	6,072	16,364	22,614	51,339	72,160	114,079	121,785	4·87	4·90
Cattle	„	No.	356	958	1,895	4,151	4,715	8,226	10,799	12,159	3·69	4 53
Horses	„	No.	16	65	160	460	799	1 230	1,697	1,818	4 08	5·96
Real Estate (Private)—												
Assessed Annual Value ...	Millns.	£	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·740†			
Capital Value	„	£	...	...	...	...	.	...	666			
Private Wealth	„	£	...	...	64†	183†	. .	...	1175†			
Population—												
True annual rate of increase in each of the decades immediately preceding.....	Per cent.		7·64	11·45	7·38	11·05	4·52	3·68	3·36	3·19	3·19	5·55
Ditto since year 1820...	Per cent		7·64	9·53	8·81	9·37	8·38	7·58	6·97	6·76	...	...

* The following are the dates when the various divisions were established as Independent British Colonies; viz.—

New South Wales.....	19 January, 1788.	New Zealand.....	5 February, 1840.
Tasmania	— December, 1825.	Victoria	1 July, 1851.
Western Australia.....	— January, 1829.	Queensland	10 December, 1859.
South Australia.....	30 December, 1836.		

† Estimated. ‡ Includes permanent artificially-sown grasses.

Comparative Progress of the various Colonies.

Although much depends upon the wisdom and energy of men in framing wise laws and promoting industries, the developmental progress of young Colonies depends, in a greater measure than is generally acknowledged, upon the extent and natural conditions of the lands open to colonising efforts.

The whole fabric of the earlier stages of a Colony depends mainly on the agricultural and pastoral industries; and successful enterprise in these, again, depends largely upon the natural facilities offered in the various lands open for selection to immigrants from other densely populated centres. Among the principal factors which determine the progress of settlement in the earlier stages of a Colony's history are climate, suitability of soil for agricultural or pastoral pursuits, and nearness of producing centres to market or seaboard. At the beginning, the first-class or more accessible areas attract the attention of settlers, but the rate of settlement in each Colony greatly diminishes as the poorer or less accessible areas are approached. Thus, in the earlier stages, the smaller areas open to settlers in Tasmania and Victoria show a much more rapid development, owing to their accessibility, more favourable climate, and richer soil attracting a larger proportion of the continuous stream of enterprising immigrants from European centres. The very much greater rate of settlement, however, is soon checked by the limited areas of the smaller Colonies, and the stream of immigration gradually diverges to the less favourable climate and the second-class pastoral land of the larger Colonies, as in New South Wales and Queensland.

Broadly speaking, the development of a new Colony passes through three great successive predominating stages, partly overlapping—

(1.) The predominance of the Pastoral stage.
(2.) The predominance of the Agricultural stage.
(3.) The predominance of the Manufacturing stage.

The last of these stages is a long way off, so far as the Australasian Colonies are concerned, because density of population, involving a struggle for existence among the labouring classes, is essential to the establishment of great manufacturing industries which can successfully and independently compete with other countries in the external or open markets of the world; but pastoral and agricultural interests alone cannot support many persons to the square mile of territory, and hence, in young colonies, the rate of development, so far as population is concerned, is usually less rapid when all the available lands have been encroached upon, and when the manufacturing stage is approached. It must be confessed, however, that the relative progress of Victoria as compared with New South Wales (the former having developed much more rapidly than the latter) does not show, as yet, any great diminution in its rate of development, even although it has now arrived at a stage which shows a density of population per square mile of territory. (13·28) three and a half times greater than that of the older or mother Colony.

It is utterly misleading, by means of aggregates, to discuss the relative development of Colonies whose areas vary in extent in the relative proportions of from 1–40; thus—

AREA Square Miles.

Tasmania.....	26,215,	equivalent to	1	
Victoria.....	87,884	"	3⅓	nearly.
New Zealand.....	104,032	"	4	"
New South Wales	310,700	"	12	"
Queensland.....	668,497	"	25½	"
South Australia	903,690	"	34	"
Western Australia.....	1,060,000	"	40	"

It is true the population of the Colony of New South Wales (which is nearly four times the size of Victoria) has slightly surpassed the population of Victoria at the close of 1892, but this does not afford any proof of a superior rate of development.

The only means whereby the rate of progress can be measured in Colonies whose aggregates are mainly increased by fresh areas brought under occupation, is by relation to total area, as in the following comparison :—

PROGRESS of Population in Australasian Colonies by Decenniads since 1850.

	AREA—SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.					
		1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.
	Actual.	Numerical.					
Victoria	87,884	76,162	537,847	726,599	860,067	1,133,266	1,167,373
New South Wales.	310,700	189,341	348,546	498,659	741,893	1,121,860	1,197,050
Queensland	668,497	...	28,056	115,567	226,077	392,965	421,297
South Australia ...	903,690	63,700	124,112	183,797	267,573	321,101	331,721
Western Australia	1,060,000	5886	15,000	24,785	29,019	48,626	58,674
Tasmania	26,215	70,571	87,775	100,765	114,762	145,290	153,144
New Zealand	104,471	22,108	79,711	248,400	484,864	625,662	650,433
Australasia.....	3,161,457	427,768	1,221,047	1,898,572	2,724,255	3,791,770	3,979,692
	Relative.	Per Square Mile.					
Victoria	3½	0·87	6·12	8·26	9·78	12·89	13·28
New South Wales.	12	0·61	1·12	1·60	2·39	3·61	3·85
Queensland	25½	...	0·04	0·17	0·34	0·59	0·63
South Australia ...	34	0·07	0·14	0·20	0·30	0·36	0·37
Western Australia	40	...	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·04	0·06
Tasmania	1	2·69	3·35	3·84	4·38	5·54	5·84
New Zealand	4	0·21	0·76	2·38	4·64	5·99	6·23
Australasia.....	120½	0·13	0·89	0·60	0 86	1·20	1·26
Total Annual Rate of Increase	...	7·33	8.57	4·51	3·68	3·36	...

That this rate of progress in relation to area is not merely confined to population is shown by the following comparison, the items selected indicating the special local advantages, whether natural or artificial :—

	1892.						
	Victoria.	New Zealand.	Tasmania.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.
Relative size of each Colony.....	3½	4	1	12	25½	34	40
Population per 100 square miles ..... No	1323	615	584	381	62	36	5
Export of Domestic Products per square mile ..... £	129·84	89·66	50·74	57·12	12·59	3·58	·82
Private Wealth per 10,000 square miles ..... £	463	144	154	133	18	11	1
Railways, miles open and being constructed per 10,000 square miles ..... No.	338	224	181	84	36	19	11
Acres in cultivation per 100 square miles ..... No.	3380	9326	2042	325	37	291	15

Relative progress can alone be measured by relation to area in countries where raw natural products form the principal objects of industry. This particularly applies to wool and other pastoral products when value of exports is considered, as comparatively little of the produce is consumed locally. Moreover, great preponderance of wool in the value of domestic products is an indication rather of a vast sparsely populated territory than of a high stage of development, and therefore to measure such products by population, which in such cases must be relatively small, would be utterly misleading, as it would artificially place the Colony at a disadvantage which supported the greatest number of persons per square mile. It scarcely requires an argument to demonstrate that the Colony which supports in comfort the greatest number of persons per square mile is in itself the best proof that the Colony has in the best sense attained the highest state of development in a material point of view.

If these considerations be admitted, it follows that the Colonies in Australasia which at present have attained the highest stage of development stand in the following order, beginning with the highest :—

1. Victoria.
2. New Zealand.
3. Tasmania.
4. New South Wales.
5. Queensland.
6. South Australia.
7. Western Australia.

The diagram accompanying this Report more clearly depicts the facts supporting these conclusions.

Rate of Progress.

The rapidity with which the population of young English Colonies increases—for example,* doubling in the space of 11·70 years—is marvellous when contrasted with the most vigorous of old densely populated centres.

* Queensland's population increased from 226,968 in 1881 to 410,330 in 1891.

During the period of 1840–90 the United Kingdom only increased by 11 millions, or ·70 per cent. per year. This rate, if continuous, would take 99 years to double the existing population, that is if other obstacles to growth did not arise.

The relatively more rapid progress of young countries is mainly due to the (1) large proportional influx of immigrants (relative to population) from older centres, and (2) to the favourable hygienic conditions of a thinly populated country, tending to prolong the average life, and to produce a much lower death-rate than is found common in unfavourably crowded centres of population.

The proportion of yearly increase due to these separate causes in the Australasian Colonies is contrasted with the average yearly increase in the United Kingdom; thus:—

AVERAGE of 30 years ending 1890.

	Australasian Colonies.	United Kingdom.
Per cent. of increase per year due to natural causes, *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths	2·36	...
Percentage increase per year due to immigration	1·49	...
Total percentage increase from both causes	3·85	0·89
Time in which the respective rates, if continuous, would double the population	18·35	78·22

Thus, it appears that in Australasia the proportion of the yearly increase due to immigration alone is relatively much larger than the yearly increase in the United Kingdom from all causes.

Fallacies of Estimates based on current high Rate of Increase.

It is a common fallacy, however, to assume that the present relative rate of increase in Australasia will be maintained over a very long period of years; for as population grows larger the immigration element will diminish proportionally, unless we assume, what is very improbable, that immigration will continue to increase at the same rate as the total population.

The death-rate, too, now so favourable, will gradually increase to the normal rate of European countries as the people approach a similar density of population; for it is now too well established that a more or less high death-rate is always a concomitant of densely populated centres.

Progress of United States, 1790 *to* 1890.

These conclusions are borne out by statistics relating to the growth of population in the United States of America during the last 100 years. In 1790 the population of that country was 3,929,214, and increased to 62,000,000 persons at the close of 1890, representing a mean yearly rate of increase of 2·8 per cent., due to natural increase and to immigration. The following table shows the diminishing curve of rate of increase towards the close of this period:—

PROGRESS of United States, 1790 to 1890.

Year.	Population.	Mean Rate of Increase per year.
		Per cent.
1790	3,929,214	...
1800	5,308,483	3·05
1810	7,239,881	3·12
1820	9,633,822	2·90
1830	12,866,020	2·95
1840	17,069,453	2·85
1850	23,191,876	3·11
1860	31,443,321	3·10
1870	38,558,371	2·07
1880	50,155,783	2·73
1890	62,000,000	2·07
Mean rate per year for	the whole period	2·80

It is more probable, therefore, that the progress of population in Australasia during the next hundred years will follow the curve exhibited in the United States' progress between the years 1790 and 1890, rather than that the rate of the last 30 years will continue to be maintained for such a long period. If the latter were possible, it would produce a population of 165,770,000 persons in the year 1990; but if the former and more probable curve of progress be maintained, the population in the same year would only reach 60,000,000, *i.e.*, a population nearly equal to that of the United States at the present time.

These conclusions are further corroborated by the figures in the following table, which show, as might be expected, a rapid and gradual diminution in the abnormally high annual rates of increase which marked the earlier decades in Australasia, commencing with the year 1820 :—

PROGRESS of Population in Australasia, 1820 to 1890.

Year.	Population.	Annual Rate of Increase.		
		Since last Decade.	Since 1820.	Since 1850.
	(000's omitted.)	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1820	34	...	...	...
1830	71	7·64	7·64	...
1840	210	11·45	9·53	...
1850	428	7·38	8·81	...
1860	1221	11·05	9·37	11·05
1870	1899	4·52	8·38	7·74
1880	2724	3·68	7·58	6·36
1890	3792	3·36	6·97	5·60

Special Causes affecting the future Progress of Australasia.

Perhaps, however, the higher stages of development in the United States in the coming century may specially favour the progress of the Australasian group.

An estimate based upon the experience of twenty-one great countries—embracing a population of 409 millions, possessing an area of 9492 million acres—demonstrates that the present civilisation requires the cultivation of 2·25 acres per head for food and raw products. International exchange disguises this fact as regards the experience of any one country. The present area of the United States is reckoned at about 2291 million acres. Allowing a need of the estimated requirements of cultivated land—viz. 2·25 acres per head—for supplying the whole round of wants of each person, and that three-fourths of her total area are capable of cultivation; then if her population increases only at the rate of 2 per cent. per year, the population would be so vast (763·7 millions) that the produce of every available acre 126 years hence would be wholly required for *home consumption*.

The checks to population, however, may be expected to increase, and this limit may be placed further back; but it is clear that the need to withdraw more and more her present enormous export of raw products from external markets will greatly operate in enhancing the value of the virgin soils of Australasia, and so give an additional spur to her development.

General Progress of Australasia.

During the last forty-two years Population, Public Revenue, Private Wealth, Land Cultivation, External Trade, and other matters have made wonderful progress.

Thus, since 1850—

Population has increased by 3,552,000, or 5·55 per cent. per annum.
Revenue per annum has increased by £28,987,000, or 8·56 per cent. per annum.
External Trade per annum has increased to £115,707,000, or 6·73 per cent. per annum.
Capital invested in Railways has increased to £120,601,000.
Wool Exports per annum have increased by £25,525,000, or 5·65 per cent. per annum.
Sheep have increased by 105,421,000, or 4·90 per cent. per annum.

Since 1860—

Public Debt has increased by £190,804,000.
Private Wealth has increased by £992,000,000.
Private Wealth, less Public Debt, has increased by £974,475,000.

The annual and other rates of increase in the growth of Population, Public Revenue, Public Debt, &c. during the last decade have been as follows :—

Since 1882—

1.	Population	has increased by	1,072,000, or 3·19 per cent. per annum.	
2.	Revenue	" "	£7,872,000, or 3·10	"
3.	Public Debt	" "	£103,768,000, or 7·56	"
4.	Ditto per Head	"	£17 2*s.* 4*d.*, or 4·24	"
5.	Interest on Public Debt, per Head	"	4*s.* 9*d.*, or 1·31	"
6.	Ditto, less net profit from Railways	"	2*s.* 2*d.*, or 1·08	"

7. Burden of Railways, including proportion of Railways, less profit from working, has decreased per head } 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 20·33 per cent. per decade.
8. Taxes per head have increased by 2*s.* 8*d.*, or 4·62 per cent. per decade.
9. Capital invested in Railways has increased by £52,839,000, or 6·68 per cent. per annum.
10. Ditto per head has increased by £8 11*s.* 3*d.*, or 3·38 per cent. per annum.
11. Wool Exports have increased by £7,088,000, or 2·92 per cent. per annum.
12. Sheep have increased by 45,319,000, or 1·87 per cent. per annum.

The Progress of Australasia as affected by the World's Commercial Crisis of 1892–3.

In the beginning of the year 1891 the credit of Australasia was sharply assailed in various English monetary organs and by one or two well known "Pessimists of Finance." Although, on the part of such writers, the lack of knowledge of the most elementary principles of economics, and the lack of accurate and complete information necessary to form a correct judgment of our financial condition, whether real or assumed, were lamentable and obvious enough to thoughtful persons, yet, such is the growing fascination of the crude, inexact, and hysterical style of writing to ordinary readers, that these repeated diatribes in financial organs have had no small influence recently on retarding the normal rate of Australasian progress, and in intensifying the local effects of the World's Commercial Crisis in the years 1892–3. The effects of the collapse of the last Periodic Universal Cycle of Credit, which, it is now well established, repeats itself with more or less intensity at intervals of about ten years, have been well described by such eminent authorities as Professor Marshall, Professor Jevons, F. A. Walker, Lord Overston, David A. Wills, and others; and it is surprising that writers, who profess to guide opinion in financial organs, should betray such remarkable ignorance concerning the intimate interdependence of such cycles with the subjects which they are in the habit of commenting upon so frequently.

In connection with the enquiry into the causes of these world-embracing cyclical periods of Bubble Trade Depression and Panic, D. A. Wills states—"It would seem as if one could not acquaint himself to any considerable extent with the great body of literature on this subject of the recent depression of trade without being impressed with the tendency of many writers and investigators of repute . . to greatly magnify the influence of local causes(1) . . . "Another notable tendency among investigators is to *ascribe to clearly secondary causes or results positions of primary importance.*"(2) . . .)

"But surely all nations and people could not, with one accord and almost concurrently, have entered upon a course of unprofitable production without being impelled by an agency so universal and so irresistible as to become invested with the character of a natural law."

"And as (the usual references) crop failures, the ravages of insects, the diseases of animals, the disappearance of fish, and *mal-administration of government* are local and not necessarily permanent, they must all clearly, in any investigation, be regarded as secondary and not primary agencies.... In short, the general recognition by all investigators that the striking

(1) Record Economic Changes, D. A. Wills, p. 22. (2) *Ibid*, p. 25

characteristic of the economic disturbance that has prevailed since 1873 is its *universality*, of necessity compels a recognition of the fact that the agency which was mainly instrumental in producing it *could not have been local, and must have been universal in its influence and action.*"(1)

The able investigator of "Recent Economic Changes" could not better describe the attitude of certain pessimistic writers as regards their animadversions relating to the social changes and to the local financial and commercial depression of Australasia in the years 1892 and 1893. The latter, in their rancorous attacks upon Australasian credit, finding no support for them in the results of the year 1891—wherein Australasia's progress (commercial and industrial) attained the highest point of vantage in her short but remarkable history—fall back upon the local effects of the Great Universal Cyclical Collapse of 1892, as evidence of their fallacious prophecies. Like the short-sighted investigators referred to by Mr. Wills, our present depression in trade, as evidenced by an increase in the unemployed, decrease in imports and consequent decrease in Customs revenue, promulgation of social panaceas, cessation of normal investments from borrowed money in railways and other public works, are all referred to local secondary causes, but particularly to previous local mal-administration of government. Such results, however, due to the collapse of the Universal Credit Cycle ending in 1892-3, though only too apparent in Australasia, are mild in their intensity as compared with similar results concurrently produced in the United Kingdom and in other great commercial centres of the world. It would be absurd, therefore, to refer such world-wide effects entirely to local causes, although it cannot be denied that Australasia had her small proportional share of responsibility in regard to such recurrent periods of trade depression, whose primary causes are mysteriously involved in the modern methods of organised trade and industry, wherein the whole commercial world is so indissolubly united, both in concurrence of general causes, modes of operation, and effects.

This inter-dependence is obvious to any one who continuously watches the general concurrent wave-like fluctuations of the development of trade and industry of various countries together with a corresponding concurrent wave-like fluctuation of rates of interest and discount in the principal centres of monetary exchange. Isolated observations relating to a single year, a single cause, or a single country can only by accident convey a correct impression of such complex matters, and hence all circumscribed investigations, narrowed still further by bias or a foregone conclusion, are doomed to such failure as invariably attends the predictions of hysterical declaimants.

The characteristics of a Universal Credit Cycle are so well known to students and economists that it is hardly necessary to describe them. Yet the following description of a characteristic Cycle, by Jevons, may be of some use to those less familiar with the subject:—

"Generally a Credit Cycle will last about ten years. The first three years will witness depressed trade, with want of employment, falling prices, low rate of interest, and much poverty; then there will be perhaps three years of active, healthy trade, with moderately rising prices, a reasonable rate of interest, fair employment, and improving credit; then come some years of unduly excited trade, turning into a bubble or mania, and ending in a collapse, as already described. This collapse will occupy the last of the ten years, so that the whole Credit Cycle will on the average be as follows:—

(1) Record Economic Changes, D. A. Wills, p. 26.

CREDIT Cycle.

Years.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Depressed Trade.			Healthy Trade.			Excited Trade.		Bubble.	Collapse.

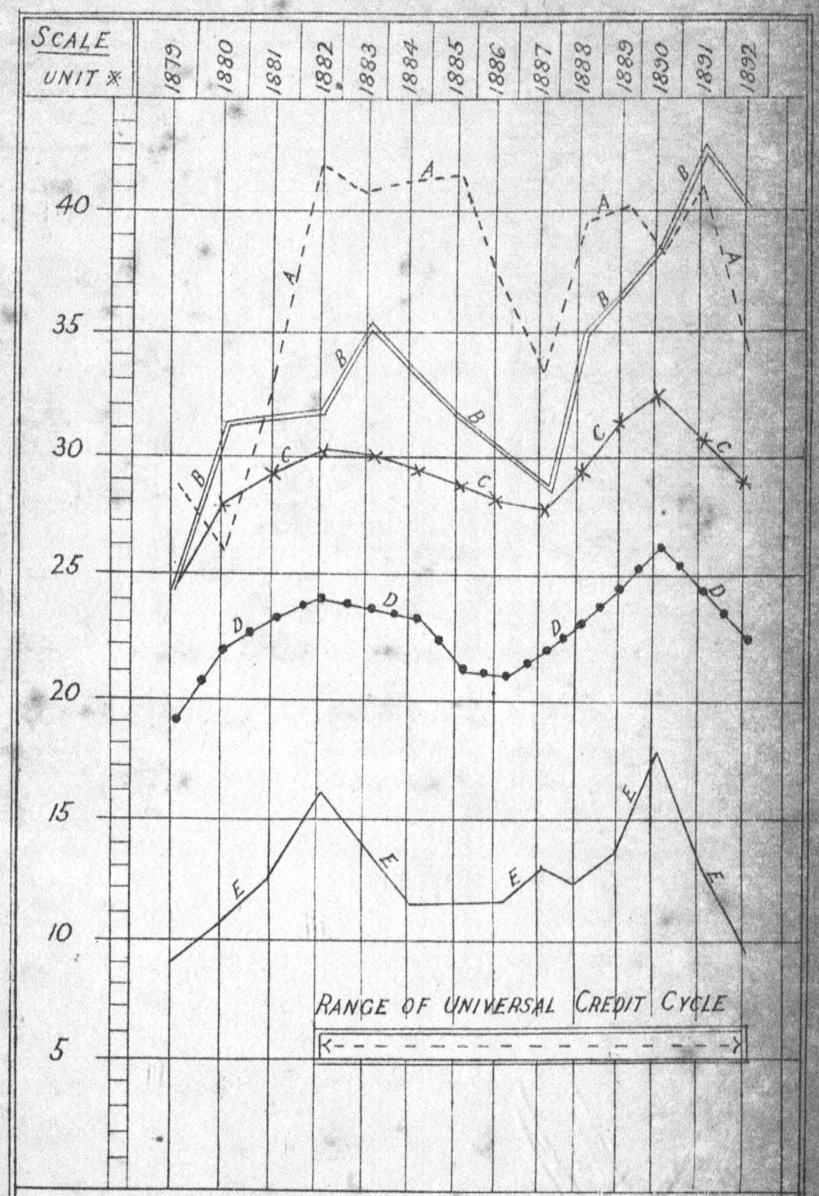
"It is not to be supposed that things go as regularly as is here stated; sometimes the cycle lasts only nine, or even eight years, instead of ten: *minor bubbles and crises sometimes happen in the course of the cycle, in spite of war, or peace, or other interfering causes.*"

No truer picture could be drawn of the last Great Credit Cycle beginning in the close of the year 1882, and terminating universally in Bubble and Collapse in the Years 1890 and 1891 respectively. The characteristic features, though restricted to one of the shorter terms referred to, 8 to 9 years, exactly correspond with the general features described by Professor Jevons. That it is universal, and not local in its effects, is best indicated by the following figures which bear upon the Trade and Finance of Australasia and the United Kingdom, showing a wonderfully close agreement in the great undulatory movements. This close agreement, covering such a large area, forbids the conclusion that it can be due to anything short of a world-wide cause or causes, and at any rate excludes any conception which would reduce the great primary harmonious wave-like movement to local causes. The figures chosen for such demonstration are as follows:—

1. Mean Rate of Discount in the United Kingdom for period 1879 to 1892.
2. Total Exports, United Kingdom, (British and Foreign), ditto.
3. Total Exports of British produce, ditto.
4. Total Exports of Australasia (ex Australian), ditto.
5. Total Imports Australasia (ex Australian), ditto.
6. Burden of Railways per head, including interest on borrowed money, for period 1882 to 1892.

UNIVERSAL CREDIT CYCLE

INFLUENCE UPON TRADE AND FINANCE GENERALLY



A. Australasian Imports (ex-Australian) Unit * Millions
B. " Exports " " "
C. United Kingdom Exports British & Foreign " 10 Millions
D. " " British Goods " "
E. Rate of Discount Bank of England (Min) " ¼ per cent

R. M. Johnston.

CONCURRENT Cyclical Movement of External Trade, and Rate of Discount in respect of the United Kingdom, with corresponding movement of the External Trade of Australasia. (Period 1879-1892.)

	United Kingdom.			Australasia (ex-Australian.)		
	Mean Rate of Minimum Discount, Bank of England. (1.)	Total Exports, British Produce. (2.)	Total Exports, British and Foreign, Million £. (3.)	Exports, Million £. (4.)	Imports, Million £. 5.	Proportion of Interest on Debt per Head for Railways, less net Railway Profit in Working. (6.)
						£ s. d.
1879...	$2\frac{3}{8}$ †	191·53	248·78†	24·17†	29·09	...
1880...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	223·06	286·41	31·12	26·08†	...
1881...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	234·02	297·08	31·41	33·77	...
1882...	$4\frac{1}{8}$ *	241·47	306·66*	31·61	42·41*	0 7 5*
1883...	$3\frac{9}{16}$	239·80	305·41	35·47*	41·01	0 6 5
1884...	$2\frac{19}{20}$	233·03	295·97	33·39	41·52	0 4 3†
1885...	3 †	213·11	271·47	31·96	41·62	0 5 5
1886...	3	212·73	268·96†	26·54†	37·78	0 7 2*
1887...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	221·91	281·26	29·01	33·30†	0 6 0
1888...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	234·53	298·58	35·29	39·97	0 3 10†
1889...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	248·93	315·59	36·74	40·55	0 5 2
1890...	$4\frac{1}{2}$*	263·53	328·25	38·67	38·77	0 5 10
1891...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	247·23	309·11	43·19*	41·30*	0 4 4†
1892...	$2\frac{1}{2}$†	227·08	291·64†	40·75†	34·52†	0 5 11

† Indicates periods of *minima*. * Indicates periods of *maxima*.

The general concurrence of the waves of elevation and depression in matters so distinct as (1) the Minimum Rate of Discount charged by the Bank of England; (2) the Exports of British Produce; (3) the Total Exports of United Kingdom, British and Foreign; (4) the Total British and Foreign Exports of Australasia; and (5) the Total British and Foreign Imports of Australasia, as shown in the accompanying diagram, should convince any unbiassed mind that the hidden cause or causes which have determined the major rise-and-fall movements of the Great Credit Cycle of 1882-3 to 1890-92 must have been world-wide in its influence; for otherwise the general agreement of wave movement in the external trade of the United Kingdom and the Seven Colonies of Australasia is altogether inexplicable.

The terminal Bubble-point of Trade in the United Kingdom appears to be the year 1890, when the minimum rate of Discount of the Bank of England attained its highest point in the last quarter of a century (viz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) The collapse in 1891-92 caused a fall to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in two years, *i.e.*, a decline of 44·44 per cent. Similarly, the Export of British Produce attained its highest development in the year 1890 (£263·53 millions), collapsing in 1892 to £227·08 millions, or a fall of 13·83 per cent. In Australasia its *British and Foreign Exports* attained its highest expansion in all its previous history in the years 1890-91, viz., £38·67 and £43·19 millions. It likewise collapsed in the year 1892 to £40·75 millions, but *with less relative intensity than the trade of the United Kingdom, for it only represents a fall of* 5·65 *per cent.!* Surely no more complete demonstration could be given of the fact that the depression in Australasia during the years

1892-93 is due to the collapse of the last Universal Credit Cycle terminating in the years '90 and '91, and is no way primarily due to local causes, whether of the effects of season or local mal-administration of Governments or Banking Institutions. Whatever influence these may have had it is now certain, as indicated by Mr. Wills, that they are the mere local effects of the deeper-seated universal causes which determined the fluctuations and final collapse of the last Great or Universal Credit Cycle (1882–91). If anything could show more clearly that this is the true fundamental cause of trade depression and financial difficulty in the Australasian Colonies in the years 1892-3, and not to the alleged cause—viz., the growing burden of our Public Debt,—the column 6, referring to the net Burden of Railways including Interest on their proportion of Public Debt (viz., 60 per cent. of Total Debt), shows that, so far from the latter being a cause of financial difficulty in the later years, the reverse is the actual truth. For, notwithstanding that the Debt caused by Railway Construction has nearly doubled itself since the year 1882, such has been the gradual growth of the profit from the working of the lines, and such has been the improvement in our credit, as shown by the cheaper rates of interest, that the actual burden upon our Finances declined from 7*s.* 5*d.* per head in the year 1882—when the Railway Debt amounted to £63 millions—to 4*s.* 4*d.* per head in the year 1891, or a *decrease of actual burden equal to* 41·57 *per cent.!*—although the Railway nominal debt in this time was increased by £52·58 millions, *i.e.*, it nearly doubled itself. Even in the Collapse year 1892, the *actual burden of Railways*, including interest on debt, only amounted to 5*s.* 11*d.* per head, or 20·23 *per cent. less than in the year* 1882, although in this time the *nominal debt* for Railways increased by £57·4 millions, *i.e.*, nearly double the *nominal debt* of the year 1882. It is ludicrous, therefore, on the part of amateur financiers to refer the minor trade and monetary troubles of Australasia at the close of the years 1891-92 to a cause which in these years has been clearly demonstrated to be a lighter burden upon Revenue by 20 to 42 per cent. than in the year 1882, when the *nominal debt* was only about half so great. The present state of anarchy in Europe and America, manifesting itself in Colossal Strikes, Civil wars, and in the diabolic violence of Dynamite organisations, has no counterpart in Australasia, and therefore it is simply an exhibition of ignorance or petulant rancour to refer current local depression of Trade and Finance to causes from which Australasia is, fortunately, comparatively free and undisturbed. It is further of importance to note that the hidden benefit of Railway extension in Australasia in the year 1892 in *saving in transit alone* represents an annual sum of £20,129,796, which, together with annual Profit on Working (£3,524,553), represents a Capital Value of £591 millions; *i.e.*, it exceeds the Capital Value of Railway Debt by £470 millions, and the Capital Value of Total Debt by £391 millions!

Ratios of Increase of Revenue, Population, Public Debt, and Railways contrasted.

A great deal of misconception exists at the present time in regard to the higher ratio of increase in the Public Debt of Australasia during the last decade, as compared with her Population and Revenue ratios, and it is evident that this misconception has arisen from a failure on the part of English financiers to realise that Australasian debt, or at least 90 per cent. of it, is represented by *Capital Investments* in Railways, Bridges, Roads, Harbours, &c. In no country in the world can it be shown that such necessary investments—whether undertaken by General or Local Govern-

ments or by private Corporations—have been made according to the ratios of increase in either Population or Revenue during the same period. Nor when we examine the subject further can we discover any reason, in the earlier stages of railway development, why there should be the slightest correspondence between them. The higher ratios of railway development in the early stages are determined rather by the relative smallness of the accidental starting-point with which comparison is made, and affords no test whatever of the actual capital invested, nor of its lack or sufficiency, so far as the immediate welfare of the community is concerned. The truth of these observations is significantly made manifest by reference to the progress of railway investments in the United Kingdom and Germany at two different periods; the one marking the absolute and relative increases at the earlier stages of their railway development, the other at a later period (the last decade) when the network of their railway systems may be supposed to have somewhat approached completion. The periods taken for this purpose are the decades ending 1850 and 1890 respectively; thus :—

		Increase since close of previous Decade.	
United Kingdom.			
Year 1850—	Millions.	Millions.	Per cent.
Population ..... No.	27·5	0·7	2·6
Revenue .. .. £	61·0	— 3·0	— 4·7
Capital invested in Railways. .... £	210·0	212·0	757·2
Year 1890—			
Population ..... No.	37·8	2·9	8·3
Revenue .... £	89·0	79·0	12·7
Capital invested in Railways ..... £	897·0	169·0	23·2
Germany.			
Year 1850—			
Population .... No.	35·9	3·1	9·5
Revenue ..... £	21·0	5·0	31·2
Capital invested in Railways ..... £	61·0	55·0	916·7
Year 1890—			
Population ..... No.	49·4	4·2	9·3
Revenue ..... £	110·0	37·0	50·7
Capital invested in Railways ..... No.	495·0	64·0	14·9

Nothing could be more conclusive in demonstrating the fallacies underlying all conclusions which are based upon any supposed correspondence between the ratios of increase in Population, Revenue, and Railway Investments than the illustrations given above. Thus, *e.g.*, the Railway Investments in Germany in the decade ending 1850—though actually £9,000,000 under the amount invested during the decade ending 1890—have a ratio of increase of 916·7 per cent. as compared with the previous decade; while the corresponding ratio of the larger amount invested in the decade ending 1890 represents only 14·9 per cent. increase; and while Railway Investments in the earlier decade represent a ratio of increase of 916·7 per cent., the Population and Revenue ratios are 9·5 and 31·2 respectively. The absolutely large Railway Investments of decade 1880–90 only represent a ratio of 14·9 per cent. increase, while the Population and Revenue ratios for the same period are 9·3 and 50·7 per cent. respectively. The figures for the same

period in respect of the United Kingdom are equally conclusive in showing the fallacies of judgments formed in this way.

It is important to observe in this place that it is the Local Government in the United Kingdom which discharges the functions relating to Roads, Bridges, Harbours, and Public Works falling upon the General Government in Australasia, and it is noteworthy that during the decade ending in 1890–1 the Local Government of England and Wales increased its Loans Debt for such purposes by £89,914,000, or an increase of about 81·06 per cent., while the Local Revenue, including Loans, in the same time only increased by 1·86 per cent., and her population by 11·65 per cent.

Excess of Imports over Exports.

The only factor which is a fairly constant one in the trade of all countries is that the Customs values of imports exceeds the exports. That this is mainly due to different estimates of the same goods at ports of clearance and ports of entry is obvious from the following figures relating to the same goods covering a period of 16 years as valued in the Customs' returns at ports of entry and clearance in the United Kingdom and seven colonies of Australasia respectively,

AUSTRALASIAN Trade with the United Kingdom.—Aggregate of last 16 years (1876-1891), showing the different Values placed upon the same Trade at Ports of Arrival and Departure.

(000's omitted.)

Value of Trade.	According to Customs Entries of		Excess in Statement of			
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.*	Australasia.		United Kingdom.	
	£	£	Amount.	p.c.	Amount.	p.c.
I. Australasia to United Kingdom	406,113	455,277	...	...	£49,164	12·11
II. United Kingdom to Australasia ...	439,320	389,598	£49,722	12·76	—	—
Excess of I. over II	...	66,679	—	—	—	—
Ditto per cent.	...	16·86	—	—	—	—
Excess of II. over I.	33,207	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto per cent.	8·18	—	—	—	—	—

It is somewhat remarkable that at the Ports of Entry of both countries respectively the same goods should exceed the values of Ports of Clearance by nearly the same proportion, viz., 12 11 and 12·76 per cent. The only significant point of difference between the two countries is that the aggregate excess of Imports over Exports for the sixteen years in the United Kingdom amounts to £66,679,000, or 16·86 per cent., while the corresponding excess in the seven colonies is only half as much, being £33,207,000, or 8·18 per cent. Although the rough arbitrary and variable way in which exporters declare the values of goods exported † in all countries makes it impossible to base reliable deductions upon apparent differences in the absolute values of

* Includes a small amount of trade relating to Fiji.

† Rarely subject to revision by Customs officials, as in the case of the dutiable goods imported.

the exports and imports of any country, it is curious that the greater relative excess of imports in the United Kingdom should amount to £2,092,000 per year, seeing that for the last ten years the element of [illegible]uction in Australasian imports in excess of the element of inte[illegible] in exports, amounting on the average to about £3,850,[illegible] per year [illegible] last decade, should have favoured a *greater* relati[illegible] excess [illegible] imports [illegible] Australasian Colonies.

These instances of anomalies, however, are valuab[illegible] the danger of relying upon the apparent differences of val[illegible] and imports of any period or country for the purpose of [illegible] any guidance to the relative wealth, balance of trade, or in[illegible] the particular period or country. The tendencies of imports [illegible] period as compared with imports of former periods, as regard[illegible] one country, no doubt are relatively, if not absolutely, true; and so, in a less perfect way, may we rely upon the comparison of exports of different periods in the same country. But the differences between imports and exports in the same country, or the volume per head of *external trade* of different countries, are worse than useless when used as a base to determine either the total merchandise, local wealth, indebtedness, or balance of trade. Only those who are enslaved by one single idea at a time could contentedly rest upon deductions so based.

As regards the volume of trade, it is frequently overlooked that the proportion of the total trade of a country, represented by its external or foreign trade, varies with each country in accordance with the sufficiency or lack of sufficiency of local resources for the supply of local requirements. A large *foreign trade*, due mainly to deficiences of local resources, combined with differences in the nature of the prevailing industry, is therefore the worst possible index of the comparative value of either the total trade or wealth of a country. Broadly speaking, the volume of the foreign trade of a country largely depends upon the area of local interchange, being at a maximum with a very small area and a dense industrial population, as in the United Kingdom, and tending to zero as the area of interchange is enlarged, as in the United States of America, or as in the aggregate of the World's trade.

This is the true explanation why the total external trade of the United States only amounts to about 50·20 per cent. of the United Kingdom: while its consumption of food and beverages alone, mainly derived from local sources, is 66·59 per cent. greater. Thus, too, the enlargement of the Australasian area of local interchange by federation would reduce its foreign or external trade by about 40 per cent., although its total trade would remain unaffected.

Comparative Growth of the Ex-Australasian and Intercolonial Trade of Australasia, contrasted with the Trade of the United Kingdom and Canada.

000's omitted.

	Average per Year for each Quinquenniad.			Percentage Increase or Decrease since last Quinquenniad.*			Per Cent. to Total.		
	1877-81.	1882-86.	1887-91.	1877-81.	1882-86.	1887-91.	1877-81.	1882-86.	1887-91.
United Kingdom.	£	£	£						
Imports	23,119	31,462	28,929	...	36·08	—8·05	48·21	50·10	43·55
Exports	23,039	25,421	28,354	...	10·34	11·55	53·03	48·94	46·02
Total	46,158	56,883	57,283	...	23·24	0·72	50·49	49·58	44·72
Imports, excess per cent.	0·35	23·76	2·03						
All Ex-Australasian Countries.									
Imports	30,118	40,870	38,781	...	35·37	—5·11	62·80	65·09	58·38
Exports	28,515	31,792	36,596	...	11·49	15·11	65·63	61·20	59·40
Total	58,633	72,662	75,377	...	23·76	3·74	64·14	63·33	58·86
Imports, excess per cent.	5·62	28·55	5·97						
Intercolonial Trade.									
Imports	17,841	21,921	27,648	...	22·87	26·12	37·20	34·91	41·62
Exports	14,933	20,148	25,018	...	34·92	24·17	34·37	38·80	40·60
Total†	32,774	42,069	52,666	...	28·36	25·19	35·86	36·67	41·14
Imports, excess per cent.	19·48	8·81	10·51						
All Countries.									
Imports	47,959	62,791	66,429	...	30·92	5·79	100·00	100·00	100·00
Exports	43,448	51,940	61,614	...	19·54	18·43	100·00	100·00	100·00
Total	91,407	114,731	128,043	...	25·53	11·60	100·00	100·00	100·00
Imports, excess per cent.	10·38	20·89	7·81						

Loans Expenditure and Interest.

Loans Expenditure—mean per year.....	...	10,180	9,936	...	...	— 2·40			
Interest—mean per year	...	5,452	6,964	...	...	27·73			
Excess of Loans Expenditure over Interest	...	4,628	2,972	...	...	—35 79			

GROWTH of External Trade of the United Kingdom and Canada.

Million £'s.

	Average per Year for each Quinquennial.			Percentage Increase or Decrease since last Quinquennial		
	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.
UNITED KINGDOM.	£	£	£			
Imports	382 5	399·6	389 6	...	4 47	—2·50
Exports	258·0	295·3	298·5	...	14·46	1·08
Total	640·5	694 9	688·1	...	8·49	—0·98
Imports, excess per cent.	48·26	35·32	30·52			
CANADA						
Imports	18·1	22·4	21·8	...	23·76	—2·68
Exports	16·5	19 9	18 5	...	20 60	—7·03
Total	34·6	42·3	40·3	...	22·25	—4·73
Imports, excess per cent.	9·70	12·56	17·84			

* The sign — indicates decrease. Where there is no sign an increase is indicated

† If we strictly excluded the admission of goods which have already been recorded, either the Imports or Exports of purely Intercolonial Trade should be excluded from the Aggregate of Trade, as it is obvious that under such circumstances Exports and Imports must refer almost entirely to the same articles.

SUMMARY TABLES.

For Statistical Summary of Tasmania see folios 30 *and* 31, ante.

VICTORIA.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 *and Years* 1888–1892.

Area—87,884 square miles.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population on 31st December ... Estimated No.	879,886	1,076,966	1,103,727	1,133,266	1,157,678	1,167,373
Ditto mean for year...	868,942	1,054,974	1,090,346	1,118,496	1,146,930	1,162,710
Revenue—						
From Customs.... £	1,694,652	2,353,050	2,879,830	2,658,010	2,525,572	2,388,961
Other Taxes .. .. £	623,054	717,953	869,840	972,804	727,066	760,349
Total Revenue .. .. £	5,592,362	7,609,598	8,675,990	8,519,159	8,343,588	7,729,572
General Expenditure—						
Interest on Loans ..... £	1,140,146	1,385,121	1,459,242	1,548,145	1,646,884	1,714,410
Total Expenditure ... £	5,145,764	7,287,151	7,919,902	‡9,645,737	9,128,699	8,482,917
Loans Expenditure—						
On Railways . ... .. £	794,468	1,742,149	3,083,211	2,933,087	2,786,562	613,157
Other Public Works, &c. £	138,877	647,795	654,087	820,918	640,633	438,562
Total Current Year .. £	933,345	2,389,944	3,737,298	3,754,005	3,427,195	1,051,719
Public Debt on 31st Dec. £	22,103,202	34,627,382	37,367,027	41,377,693	43,610,265	46,774,125
Imports ..... . £	18,748,081	23,972,134	24,402,760	22,954,015	21,711,608	17,174,545
Exports—						
Wool .. .. £	5,902,574	5,170,930	5,928,847	5,933,603	7,165,092	6,619,141
Gold .. .. £	1,497,110	†6,040,756	†2,280,326	†2,739,503	2,641,443	†1,848,948
Silver .... £	..	..	..	..	22,454	† 15,602
Tin ... . £	4585	4928	368	272	650	336
Total Home Products £	12,570,788	10,156,633	9,776,670	10,291,821	13,026,426	11,410,817
Total Exports ..... £	16,193,579	13,853,763	12,734,734	13,266,222	16,006,743	14,214,546
Shipping—Total Tonnage ..	2,690,884	4,307,883	4,599,178	4,363,341	4,715,109	4,456,254
Railways—						
Miles Open	1355	2018	‡2199	‖2688	‖2798	‖2921
Train Miles	5,069,389	9,082,312	10,680,743	‡11,773,152	‡12,249,747	‡11,807,677
Cost Construction ..... £	19,746,915	27,268,258	29,048,670	‡31,800,515	‡36,341,626	‡37,085,309
Receipts ..... £	1,781,078	2,756,049	3,110,140	‡3,131,866	‡ 3,298,567	‡ 3,095,122
Expenditure..... £	1,098,599	1,753,019	1,945,837	‡2,132,158	‡ 2,310,645	‡ 2,138,139
Telegraphs—						
Miles, poles	3493	4194	3967	§ 8013	8274	8358
Offices	336	601	656	748	787	818
Cost of Construction .. £	*	*	*	*	*	*
Messages	1,418,769	2,743,938	2,885,919	3,114,703	3,065,351	*
Receipts ..... £	78,374	125,342	159,093	175,777	173,696	155,657
Post Office—						
Offices	1218	1544	1600	1671	1729	1766
Letters and Post Cards...	28,877,977	47,700,776	48,097,268	62,526,448	*	*
Newspapers and Packets .	17,356,414	30,792,238	27,473,020	30,413,921	*	*
Receipts .... £	232,726	*	370,000	330,263	321,276	355,819
Working Expenses .... £	430,213	562,863	582,910	626,984	690,119	655,520
Bank Deposits—Ordinary £	23,625,093	37,570,838	38,768,936	40,292,065	40,416,067	40,028,160
Savings . £	2,121,246	4,669,541	4,971,933	5,405,644	5,670,137	5,993,216
Property—Assessed Annual Value ..... £	*	11,919,473	12,931,526	13,265,543	13,733,770	13,605,990
Agriculture—						
Wheat—Acres	969,362	1,217,191	1,178,735	1,145,163	1,332,683	1,342,504
Bushels	8,751,454	8,647,709	11,495,720	12,751,295	13,679,268	14,814,645
Oats—Acres	169,892	197,518	236,496	221,048	190,157	177,645
Bushels	4,440,027	2,803,800	5,644,867	4,919,325	4,455,551	4,574,816
Barley—Acres.....	43.721	83,483	90,724	87,751	45,021	37,533
Bushels.....	758,477	1,131,427	1,831,132	1,571,590	844,198	774,207
Potatoes—Acres	34,267	43,074	47,139	53,818	57,334	40,594
Tons	129,605	131,149	157,104	204,155	200,523	142,623
Hay—Acres	309,382	411,332	451,546	413,043	369,408	512,648
Tons	327,385	308,117	666,385	567,746	514,406	740,049
Land under Tillage—Acres	2,040,016	2,564 742	2,627,262	2,652,748	2,687,575	2,970,115
Live Stock—						
Horses	280,874	323,115	329,335	436,459	440,696	439,506
Cattle	1,287,088	1,370,660	1,394,209	1,782,978	1,812,104	1,824,704
Sheep	10,174,246	10,818,575	10,882,231	12,736,143	12,928,148	12,965,306
Pigs	237,917	245,818	249,673	282,457	286,780	290,339

* Information not available. † Including specie. ‡ For year ending 30th June.
§ Including Railway Telegraphs. ‖ For year ending 31st December.

VICTORIA.

Statistical Summary for Year 1882 *and Years* 1888–92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	9·89	12·00	12·40	12·72	13·05	13·23
Birth Rate	30·06	32·71	33·35	33·59	33·57	32·54
Death Rate	15·32	15·44	17·78	16·10	16·24	13·63
Marriage Rate	7·09	8·48	8·43	8·21	7·66	6·64
Finance—						
Revenue per head £	6 8 9	7 4 3	7 19 0	7 8 1	8 15 3	6 12 11
Taxation ditto £	2 13 4	2 18 3	3 8 9	8 3 1	2 17 4	2 14 2
Per cent. to Revenue	41·44	40·37	43·22	42·64	38·98	40·74
General Expenditure per head £	5 18 5	6 18 2	7 5 3	8 7 8	9 3 3	7 5 11
Public Debt per head £	25 2 6	31 14 10	33 8 5	36 10 2	37 13 5	40 1 4
Interchange—						
Imports per head £	21 11 7	22 14 7	22 7 8	20 10 6	18 18 7	14 15 5
Exports, Home Products, per head £	14 9 7	9 12 7	8 19 4	9 4 0	11 7 2	9 16 3
Total Exports per head £	18 12 9	13 2 8	11 13 7	11 17 2	13 19 2	12 4 6
Home Products per sq. mile £	143·63	157·63	111·25	117·11	148·22	129·84
Railways—						
Miles open & being constructed per 100,000 persons	156	254	262	256[b]	253	256
Ditto per 10,000 square miles	154	307	329[a]	330[b]	331	338
Population per mile open and being constructed	649	393	386[a]	391[b]	398	391
Cost of construction per mile open £	14,576	13,512	13,210	12,869[b]	13,148	12,775
Receipts, ditto £	1315	1366	1414[b]	1267[b]	1193	1066
Ditto per train mile *s. d.*	7 0·32	6 0·80	5 9·80[b]	5 3·84[b]	5 4·61	5 2·91
Profit per cent. to cost of construction	3·46	3·68	4·01	3·14[b]	2·72	2·58
Working Expenses per mile open £	810·70	868·69	885·07[b]	862·87[b]	835·98	736·53
Ditto, per train mile *s. d.*	4 4·01	3 10·32	3 7·72[b]	3 7·46[b]	3 9·27	3 7·46
Ditto, per cent. Receipts	61·67	63·61	62·56	68·07	70·05	69·08
Service Train Miles, per mile open	3742	4500	4858	4764	4431	4067
Ditto, per head	5·83	8·61	9·79	10·62	10·68	10·16
Ditto, per 100 square miles	5768	10,334	12,153	13,395	13,939	13,436
Post Office—						
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population	53·21	74·41	69·31	83·00	..	..
Offices per 100 square miles	1·39	1·75	1·82	1·90	1·97	2·01
Telegraphs—						
Miles Poles per 100 square miles	3·96	4·77	4·54	9·12	9·41	9·51
Offices, ditto	·38	·68	·75	·85	·90	·93
Agriculture—						
Acres under cultivation per head	2·35	2·43	2·41	2·37	2·34	2·55
Wheat, bushels per acre	9·03	7·10	9·75	11·13	10·26	11·04
Oats, ditto	26·17	14·20	23·87	22·25	23·43	25·75
Barley, ditto	17·35	13·55	20·18	17·91	18·75	20·63
Potatoes, tons, per acre	3·78	3·04	3·33	3·79	3·50	3·51
Hay, ditto	1·06	0·75	1·48	1·37	1·39	1·44
Wheat, bushels, per head	10·07	8·20	10·54	11·40	11·93	12·74
Oats, ditto	5·12	2·66	5·18	4·40	3·88	3·93
Barley, ditto	·87	1·07	1·68	1·41	·74	66
Live Stock—						
Horses per square mile	3·20	3·68	3·75	4·97	5·01	5·00
Cattle ditto	14·64	15·59	15·86	20·29	20·62	20·76
Sheep ditto	115·76	123·10	123·82	144·92	147·10	147·53

[a] Based on Railways, 31 December. [b] Based on Railways, financial year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 *and Years* 1888–92.

Area—310,700 Square Miles.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population on 31st December, estimated No.	815,000	1,051,080	1,081,820	1,121,860	1,165,300	1,197,050
Ditto mean for the year	798,540	1,035,735	1,066,450	1,101,840	1,143,580	1,181,175
Revenue—						
From Customs £	1,514,263	1,883,058	1,905,883	1,888,321	2,168,264	2,677,890
Other Taxes £	389,149	798,825	771,286	860,018	748,080	771,897
Total Revenue £	7,410,737	8,886,360	9,063,397	9,498,620	10,047,152	10,501,104
General Expenditure—						
Interest on Loan £	969,198	1,745,695	1,805,770	1,895,655	1,905,016	1,979,327
Total Expenditure £	6,347,810	9,072,835	9,250,271	9,549,885	10,478,673	10,536,820
Loans Expenditure—						
On Railways £	2,195,028	1,000,829	601,939	1,190,502	3,011,356	1,834,927
Other Public Works £	637,731	477,583	1 764,060	1,668,717	1,306,848	2,978,853
Total Expenditure £	2,832,759	2,478,406	2,365,999	2,859,219	4,318,204	4,813,780
Public Debt, 31st December £	18,721,219	44,100,149	46,646,449	48,425,333	52,498,533	54,209,933
Imports £	21,281,130	20,885,557	22,863,057	22,615,004	25,383,397	20,776,526
Exports—						
Wool £	7,773,704	9,358,515	10,785,070	9,232,672	11,312,980	10,540,147
Gold £	1,697,791	*2,122,764	*3,202,614	*2,289,022	3,732,894	2,264,661
Silver £	.			..	.	2,505,427
Tin £	1,095,460	807,688	447,396	436,728	344,890	390,230
Total Home Products £	13,208,459	17,289,487	17,423,311	17,232,725	21,103,816	17,707,102
Total Exports £	16,716,061	20,859,715	23,294,934	22,054,937	25,944,020	21,972,247
Shipping—Total Tonnage No.	3,296,665	4,771,419	5,321,179	4,761,872	5,694,236	5,647,184
Railways—						
Miles open No.	1314	2206	2252	2263	2263	2266
Train miles No.	†4,851,047	7,334,200	7,789,242	8,199,966	8,657,700	8,567,235
Cost Construction £	18,672,820	26,630,664	30,196,504	30,944,850	32,193,584	33,751,449
Receipts £	†1,698,863	2,509,527	2,538,477	†2,633,086	†2,974,421	†3,107,296
Expenditure £	† 934,635	1,578,590	1,634,602	†1,665,835	†1,831,371	†1,914,252
Telegraphs—						
Miles (poles) No.	9014	10,690	10,732	11,231	11,697	11,905
Offices No.	345	460	485	628	674	706
Cost of Construction £	530,399	704,912	713,663	743,698	767,872	801,918
Messages No.	1,905,931	3,410,407	3,433,562	3,592,519	..	..
Receipts £	120,266	185,965	213,776	186,018	198,531	203,416
Post Office—						
Offices No.	1005	1203	1261	1663	1729	1762
Letters and Post Cards No.	29,320,500	48,086,000	53,971,300	57,707,900	64,153,600	77,402,760
Newspapers and Packets No.	19,325,100	..	44,400,200	49,536,800	53,585,800	57,900,500
Receipts £	229,910	368,956	395,584	443,876	463,076	467,255
Working Expenses £	228,186	415,392	393,606	449,210	445,821	447,726
Banks Deposits—Ordinary £	22,082,880	30,819,549	32,755,605	35,460,118	35,154,098	35,564,192
Savings £	3,015,095	4,037,675	4,280,083	4,730,469	5,242,135	5,886,081
Property—Assessed Ann. Value £	..	..	7,009,575	8,336,634	..	..
Agriculture—						
Wheat—Acres	247,361	304,803	419,758	333,233	356,666	452,921
Bushels	4,042,395	1,450,503	6,570,335	3,649,216	3,963,668	6,817,457
Oats—Acres	24,818	7984	22,358	14,102	12,958	20,800
Bushels	617,465	109,931	543,330	256,659	276,259	431,603
Barley—Acres	6474	3318	5440	4937	4459	4618
Bushels	133,050	36,760	113,109	81,383	93,446	91,801
Potatoes—Acres	14,462	15,419	17,551	19,406	22,560	18,502
Tons	43,461	36,839	50,096	52,791	61,326	51,505
Hay—Acres	179,567	209,531	212,106	175,242	163,738	214,468
Tons	242,922	134,911	366,229	213,034	209,322	302,278
Land in Crops—Acres	733,583	999,298	1,164,475	1,498,635	846,383	1,010,727
Live Stock—						
Horses	328,026	411,368	430,777	444,163	459,755	481,416
Cattle	1,859,985	1,622,907	1,741,592	1,909,090	2,046,347	2,147,024
Sheep	31,769,308	46,503,469	50,106,768	55,086,431	61,831,416	58,080,114
Pigs	154,815	248,583	238,585	284,453	253,189	249,522

* Including Specie. † State Lines only.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Statistical Summary for Year 1882 *and Years* 1888–92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	2·57	3·33	3·43	3·55	3·68	3·81
Birth Rate	37·20	37·20	34·97	35·36	34·60	34·41
Death Rate	16·05	13·91	13·87	12·90	14·26	13·22
Marriage Rate	8·70	7·57	7·06	7·15	7·39	6·77
Finance—						
Revenue per head £	9 18 7	8 11 7	8 10 0	8 12 5	8 15 8	8 17 10
Taxation ditto £	2 7 8	2 11 10	2 10 3	2 9 11	2 11 0	2 18 5
Taxation per cent. to Revenue	25·64	30·18	29·54	28·93	29·03	32·84
General Expenditure per head £	7 19 0	8 15 2	8 13 5	8 13 4	9 3 3	8 18 4
Public Debt per head £	22 19 5	40 12 4	41 11 4	43 3 1	45 1 0	45 5 8
Interchange—						
Imports per head £	26 13 0	20 3 3	21 8 9	20 10 6	22 19 6	17 11 9
Exports (Home Products) per head £	16 10 9	16 13 10	16 6 9	15 12 9	18 9 3	14 19 10
Total Exports per head £	19 18 8	20 2 10	21 16 11	20 0 3	22 13 10	18 12 0
Home Products per square mile	42·51	55·65	56·08	55·46	67·91	57·12
Railways—						
Miles open and being constructed per 100,000 persons	228	212	222	215	211	220
Ditto per 10,000 sq. miles	59	73	72	78	78	84
Population per mile open and being constructed	439	471	498	465	473	455
Cost of construction per mile open £	14,211	12,072	13,409	13,674	14,226	14,895
Receipts ditto £	1340	1138	1170	*1206	*1363	*1422
Receipts per train mile *s. d.*	7 0·43	6 10·12	6 7·72	*6 6·91	*7 8·76	*7 5·23
Profit per cent. to cost of construction	4·09	3·49	3·03	*3·13	*3·59	*3·58
Working expenses per mile open £	737·15	715·59	753·43	*763·44	*839·31	*876·02
Ditto, per train mile *s. d.*	3 10·24	4 3·66	4 3·33	*4 1·92	*4 4·26	*4 5·62
Ditto, per cent. Receipts	55·02	62·90	64·39	*63·27	*61·57	*61·61
Service Train Miles, per mile open	3826	3324	3459	3623	3826	3824
Ditto, per head	6·07	7·08	7·30	7·44	7·57	7·25
Ditto, per 100 square miles	1561	2360	2507	2639	2789	2764
Post Office—						
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population	60·93	47·29	92·24	97·33	102·96	114·55
Offices per 100 square miles	·32	·38	·41	·43	·57	·57
Telegraph Wires—						
Poles per 100 square miles	2·90	3·44	3·45	3·61	3·76	3·83
Offices ditto	11	·14	·16	·20	·22	·22
Agriculture—						
Acres under cultivation per head	1·92	·96	1·05	1·36	·74	·85
Wheat, bushels per acre	16·34	4·76	15·65	10·95	11·11	15·05
Oats, ditto	24·88	13·77	24·30	18·20	21·32	20·66
Barley, ditto	20 55	11·08	20·79	16·48	20·95	19·88
Potatoes, tons per acre	3·01	2·36	2·85	2·72	2·72	2·78
Hay, ditto	1·35	·64	1·73	1·22	1·27	1·41
Wheat, bushels per head	5·06	1·40	6·16	3·31	3·47	5·77
Oats, ditto	·77	·11	·51	0·23	·24	·36
Barley, ditto	·16	·04	·11	0·07	·08	·08
Live Stock—						
Horses per square mile	1·06	1·32	1·39	1·43	1·48	1·54
Cattle ditto	5·99	5·22	5·61	6·14	6·59	6·91
Sheep ditto	102·22	149·67	161·28	180·19	199·08	186·93

* Government Lines only.

QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 *and Years* 1888–92.

Area—668,497 Square Miles.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population 31 Dec., estimated No.	248,255	387,463	406,658	422,776	410,330	421,297
Ditto, mean for the year	237,611	377,201	397,061	414,717	404,772	415,813
Revenue—						
From Customs ... £	704,666	1,344,504	1,344,472	1,261,757	1,145,660	1,103,680
Other Taxes ... £	174,423	233,167	171,752	266,883	290,161	283,125
Total Revenue ... £	2,255,189	3,463,097	3,440,249	3,350,223	3,473,716	3,445,943
General Expenditure—						
Interest on Loans ... £	589,275	1,015,667	1,059,769	1,139,034	1,167,061	1,229,839
Total Expenditure ... £	2,209,959	3,368,405	3,594,625	3,684,655	3,625,281	3,557,620
Loans Expenditure—						
On Railways ... £	629,120	1,043,909	1,170,598	1,026,665	854,808	433,117
Other Public Works ... £	377,931	530,349	556,437	451,604	441,450	229,164
Total Expenditure ... £	1,007,051	1,574,258	1,727,035	1,478,269	1,296,258	662,281
Public Debt, 31st December ... £	13,125,350	25,840,950	25,840,950	28,105,684	29,457,134	29,457,134
Imports ... £	6,318,463	6,646,738	6,052,562	4,826,622	5,079,004	4,222,497
Exports—						
Wool ... £	1,329,019	2,258,365	2,680,134	2,524,742	3,453,548	4,262,471
Gold ... £	829,655	*1,669,911	*2,857,030	*2,282,505	2,113,368	2,078,271
Tin ... £	269,904	230,360	157,867	199,084	120,706	155,676
Silver ... £	14,681	119,045	119,482	134,262	54,719	102,850
Total Home Products ... £	3,459,182	6,012,722	7,511,744	8,412,241	7,979,080	8,418,276
Total Exports ... £	3,534,452	6,126,362	7,736,300	8,554,512	8,305,387	8,578,071
Shipping—Total Tonnage ...	1,880,591	996,229	1,001,009	910,779	997,118	972,428
Railways—						
Miles open ...	867	1931	2061	2142	2304	2353
Train Miles ...	1,275,922	3,223,127	3,620,926	3,722,412	3,859,009	4,158,700
Cost of construction ... £	6,021,189	13,064,598	13,332,044	15,644,350	15,943,019	16,746,195
Receipts ... £	423,665	776,794	796,349	821,226	974,703	1,041,222
Working Expenses ... £	242,131	507,961	594,644	631,749	640,494	632,321
Telegraphs—						
Miles, poles ...	6344	9167	9453	9830	9973	9996
Offices ...	187	311	340	351	352	354
Cost of Construction ... £	472,095	758,371	786,617	†	827,866	831,446
Messages ...	865,136	1,436,931	1,327,937	1,329,925	..	.
Receipts ... £	60,164	103,790	93,296	91,780	95,147	82,952
Working Expenses ... £	69,385	113,067	117,570	120,556	116,405	112,991
Post Office—						
Offices ...	476	766	834	892	903	951
Letters and Post Cards ...	5,952,619	12,897,102	13,070,083	14,594,317	15,345,842	15,779,509
Newspapers and Packets ...	5,504,824	12,195,366	12,851,834	13,291,799	14,388,105	14,481,938
Receipts ... £	62,519	128,798	133,469	130,984	127,443	135,723
Working Expenses ... £	155,769	197,437	209,404	203,046	210,476	201,821
Bank Deposits—Ordinary ... £	5,680,057	11,201,189	10,182,388	10,365,960	10,053,257	10,498,904
Savings ... £	1,110,501	1,611,876	1,597,784	1,666,855	1,660,753	1,708,393
Property—Assessed Ann. Value £		1,848,295	4,240,189	3,945,972	2,590,492	2,254,477
Agriculture—						
Wheat—Acres ...	10,494	9305	8459	10,390	19,306	31,742
Bushels ...	145,752	8263	134,335	207,990	392,309	462,583
Oats—Acres ...	225	642	750	411	715	591
Bushels ...	3730	3626	14,561	8967	16,669	12,965
Barley—Acres ...	504	324	1254	584	739	385
Bushels ...	8982	7432	26,630	12,673	21,302	6969
Potatoes—Acres ...	5133	7303	7185	8994	9173	11,457
Tons ...	14,861	20,711	25,889	28,810	25,018	36,666
Hay—Acres ...	22,001	20,978	45,617	31,106	30,655	25,665
Tons ...	36,690	32,291	88,172	51,116	58,842	53,933
Land in Crop—Acres ...	.	192,987	232,643	224,993	242,029	247,731
Total Land in Cultivation—Acres	158,686	214,002	247,098	.		..
Live Stock—						
Horses ...	229,124	324,326	352,364	365,812	399,364	422,769
Cattle ...	4,089,715	4,654,932	4,872,416	5,558,264	6,192,759	6,591,416
Sheep ...	12,943,893	13,444,005	14,470,095	18,007,234	20,289,623	21,708,310
Pigs ...	50,094	68,994	80,730	96,836	122,672	116,930

* Including specie. † Not furnished.

QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 *and Years* 1888–92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	·36	·58	·61	·63	·61	·62
Birth Rate	35·85	37·77	36·27	37·15	36·33	35·84
Death Rate	17·99	14·66	15·44	13·60	12·77	12·66
Marriage Rate	8·56	8·63	7·87	7·70	7·19	6·67
Finance—						
Revenue per head £	9 9 10	9 3 7	8 13 3	7 18 11	8 11 8	8 5 9
Taxation ditto £	3 14 0	4 3 8	3 16 4	3 12 6	3 10 11	3 6 7
Taxation per cent. to Revenue	38·97	45·56	44·67	45·62	41·33	40·24
General Expenditure per head £	9 6 0	8 18 7	9 1 1	8 14 4	8 19 2	8 11 1
Public Debt ditto £	52 17 5	66 13 9	63 10 11	66 9 7	71 15 3	69 18 5
Interchange—						
Imports per head £	26 12 0	17 12 5	15 4 10	11 12 9	12 10 11	10 3 1
Exports (Home Products) per head £	14 11 2	15 18 10	18 18 4	20 5 8	19 14 3	20 4 11
Total Exports per head £	14 17 6	16 4 10	19 9 8	20 12 7	20 10 5	20 12 7
Home Products per square mile	5·17	8·99	11·24	12·58	11·94	12·59
Railways—						
Miles open & being constructed per 100,000 persons No.	526	692	664	661	594	570
Ditto per 10,000 sq. miles No.	19	39	39	41	36	36
Population per mile open and being constructed No.	190	148	154	154	168	173
Cost of construction per mile open £	7638	6765	6459	7304	6920	7117
Receipts per mile open £	489	402	386	383	423	442
Receipts per train mile s. d.	6 7·70	4 9·84	4 4·70	4 1·94	5 0·62	5 0·09
Profits per cent. to cost of construction	2·74	2·06	1·51	1·21	2·09	2·44
Working expenses per mile open £	279	263	288	294	278	268
Ditto per train mile s. d.	3 9·55	3 1·82	3 3·35	3 4·73	3 3·83	3 0·49
Ditto per cent. receipts	57·14	65·39	74·67	76·92	65·71	60·73
Service Train Miles per mile open	1472	1669	1757	1738	1675	1767
Ditto per head	5·37	8·54	9·13	8·98	9·53	10·07
Ditto per 100 square miles	191	482	543	557	577	622
Post Office—						
Letters, Newspapers, &c. per head mean population	48·22	66·52	65·28	67·24	73·46	72·78
Offices per 100 square miles	·07	·11	·12	·13	·13	·14
Telegraph—						
Miles Poles per 100 square miles	·95	1·37	1·41	1·47	1·49	1·50
Offices ditto	·02	·05	·05	·05	·05	·05
Agriculture—						
Acres under cultivation per head	·67	·57	·62	·54	·59	·60
Wheat, bushels per acre	13·89	·89	15·88	20·02	20·32	14·58
Oats, ditto	16·58	5·65	19·41	21·82	23·31	21·94
Barley, ditto	17·82	22·94	21·24	21·70	28·82	18·10
Potatoes, tons per acre	2·90	2·83	3·60	3·20	2·73	3·20
Hay, ditto	1·67	1·54	1·93	1·64	1·91	2·10
Wheat, bushels per head	·06	·02	·03	·50	·97	1·11
Oats, ditto	·02	·01	·04	·02	·04	·03
Barley, ditto	·04	·02	·07	·03	·05	·02
Live Stock—						
Horses per square mile	0·34	·48	·53	·55	·60	·63
Cattle ditto	6·12	6·96	7·29	8·31	9·26	9·80
Sheep ditto	18·02	20·11	21·65	26·94	30·34	32·47

* Miles open only.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 *and Years* 1888-92.

Area—903,690 Square Miles.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population, 31 Dec., estimated No.	293,509	306,641	311,112	314,195	320,723	331,721
Ditto, mean for year	289,036	305,510	308,078	311,500	316,560	325,284
Revenue—						
From Customs £	636,091	533,665	529,433	598,005	608,816	573,818
Other Taxes £	17,773	205,688	181,815	192,172	220,932	208,544
Total Revenue £	2,087,076	2,494,556	2,270,433	2,557,772	2,829,453	2,538,995
General Expenditure—						
Interest on Loans £	507,773	717,906	798,991	777,995	801,760	813,962
Total Expenditure £	2,146,599	2,376,399	2,355,927	2,579,258	2,708,353	2,757,775
Loans Expenditure—						
On Railways £	*	702,532	594,967	281,302	264,005	204,742
Other Public Works £	*	286,271	664,019	352,556	224,864	281,971
Total current year £	*	988,803	1,258,986	633,958	488,869	576,713
Public Debt on 31st December £	12,472,600	19,147,700	20,435,500	20,401,500‡	21,133,300	21,230,700‡
Imports £	6,707,788	5,413,638	6,804,451	8,262,673	9,956,542	7,395,178
Exports—						
Wool £	2,400,563	1,610,456	2,194,701	1,871,277	2,166,125	1,954,403
Gold £	4634	34,205	37,305	192,750	144,320	128,329
Tin £	—	425	—	30	—	62
Silver Lead £	3251	919,802	1,919,209	2,209,641	3,270,511	19,793
Total Home Products £	4,187,840	4,670,773	3,694,692	4,410,062	4,685,313	3,232,259
Total Exports £	5,359,890	6,984,098	7,259,365	8,827,378	10,512,049	7,819,539
Shipping—Total Tonnage	1,337,218	1,073,651	1,959,342	2,190,441	2,576,546	1,202,268
Railways—						
Miles open	945	1500	1756	1628	1666	1664
Train Miles	1,344,565	2,994,563	3,084,200	3,475,946	4,016,114	3,866,796
Cost of Construction £	5,715,651	9,666,223	10,919,696	10,372,455	11,563,891	11,830,589
Receipts £	460,110	948,382	927,812	1,124,104	1,257,825	1,073,020
Expenditure £	313,887	453,385	519,978	574,541	620,355	671,045
Telegraph—						
Miles poles	5092	5509	5511	5623	5640	5493
Offices	172	210	210	218	220	247
Cost of Construction £	*	1,126,433	848,081	848,081	1,182,058	1,194,841
Messages	691,212	994,930	983,180	1,068,282	985,638	—
Receipts £	67,878	105,422	100,558	100,752	95,636	90,361
Post Offices—						
Offices	517	594	593	609	629	639
Letters and Post Cards	12,381,600	17,012,577	16,388,607	16,794,679	17,836,092	17,409,769
Newspapers and Packets	6,029,426	8,701,032	9,998,836	10,711,489	10,197,827	10,149,271
Receipts £	101,944	109,178	107,560	111,492	111,238	118,226
Working Expenses ¶ £	186,944	179,492	177,987	181,996	193,963	201,445
Bank Deposits—Ordinary £	5,140,766	6,156,903	6,822,501	7,198,636	7,774,907	7,499,518
Savings £	1,529,641	1,627,541	1,923,292	2,078,575	2,100,672	2,216,393
Property—Assessed Ann. Value £	—	—	2,520,112	2,553,600	2,529,831	2,538,094
Agriculture—						
Wheat—Acres	1,746,531	1,605,000†	1,842,961	1,673,573	1,552,423	1,520,580
Bushels	7,356,117	6,187,000†	14,577,358	9,399,389	6,436,488	9,240,108
Oats—Acres	3457	*	10,297	12,475	12,637	15,745
Bushels	38,472	*	131,449	116,229	80,876	106,489
Barley—Acres	12,186	*	19,679	14,472	11,461	13,285
Bushels	134,464	*	246,841	175,583	107,183	175,468
Potatoes—Acres	5288	*	6383	6626	6892	6014
Tons	16,133	*	23,853	23,963	27,824	20,057
Hay—Acres	138,843	*	329,643	345,150	304,171	434,116
Tons	104,370	*	395,920	310,125	193,317	389,277
Land under cultivation acres	2,370,980	*	2,864,877	2,649,098	2,533,291	2,625,741
Live Stock—Horses	162,400	*	170,515	187,686	188,587	186,726
Cattle	306,046	430,000†	324,412	359,938	399,077	411,793
Sheep	6,388,366	7,150,000†	6,387,617	7,004,642	7,646,239	7,152,047
Pigs	100,075	170,000†	106,856	116,277	81,948	61,180

* Not taken this year. † Estimated. ‡ Exclusive of Treasury Bonds, 1890, £750,000 ; 1891, £500,000.
§ Including specie. ¶ Post and Telegraph.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Statistical Summary for Year 1882 *and Years* 1888-92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	·32	·34	·34	·34	.35	·36
Birth Rate	37·44	34·40	33·49	33·27	33.02	32·41
Death Rate..	15·17	12·30	11·36	12·59	13·30	11·41
Marriage Rate..... ...	8·75	6·92	6·69	6·97	7.31	6·51
Finance—						
Revenue per head .... £	7 4 1	8 3 3	7 7 4	8 4 3	8 18 9	7 16 1
Taxation .... . . £	2 5 2	2 8 5	2 6 2	2 10 9	2 12 5	2 8 1
Ditto per cent. to Revenue .	31·33	29 64	31 33	30·83	29·32	30·81
General Expenditure per head £	7 8 3	7 15 7	7 12 11	8 5 7	8 14 11	8 9 6
Public Debt ditto . .. £	42 9 9	62 8 10	65 13 8	64 18 8	65 17 10	63 15 8
Interchange—						
Imports per head ... £	23 3 2	17 14 4	22 1 9	26 10 6	31 9 1	22 14 9
Exports Home Products ditto £	14 9 2	15 5 2	11 19 10	14 3 2	14 16 0	9 18 9
Total Exports ditto £	18 10 1	22 17 3	23 11 3	28 6 9	33 4 2	24 0 7
Home Products per sq. mile £	4·63	5 17	4 09	4·88	5.18	3·58
Railways—						
Miles open and being constructed per 100,000 persons .	364	580	566	525	526	529
Ditto 10,000 square miles .	11 66	20·18	20·04	19·00	18·44	19·07
Population per mile open and being constructed ...	275	175	179	193	190	189
Cost of Construction per mile open .. .... £	6049	6444	6218	6443	6941	7108
Receipts ditto. £	486·95	635·01	528 36	698	755·12	644·84
Receipts per train mile . s. d.	6 10·12	6 4·01	6 0·20	6 5·62	6 3·12	5 6·58
Profit per cent. to cost of construction	2·56	5·12	3·73	5·30	5·43	3·40
Working expenses per mile open .. .. £	332·20	303·57	296·12	356·86	377·76	403·27
Ditto per train mile s. d.	4 7·92	3 0·33	3 4·46	3 3·67	3 1·44	3 5·64
Ditto per cent. receipts....	68·22	47·81	56·04	51 10	50·04	62·54
Service train miles per mile open	1423	2005	1756	2066	2411	2331
Ditto per head	4·64	9·80	10·01	11·16	12·69	11·89
Ditto per 100 square miles.	149	331	341	385	444	428
Post Office—						
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population . .	63·57	84·16	85·65	88·30	88·56	84·70
Offices per 100 square miles ..	·06	·07	07	·07	·07	·07
Telegraphs—						
Miles poles per 100 sq. miles...	·56	·61	·61	·62	·62	·61
Offices ditto	·02	02	02	·02	·02	·03
Agriculture—						
Acres under cultivation per head	8·18	—	8·95	8·26	8·00	6·08
Wheat, bushels per acre	4·21	8 86	7·91	5 62	4·15	10·57
Oats, ditto	11·13	—	12 77	9·32	6·40	13·21
Barley, ditto. . ..	11·03	—	12·54	12·13	9·35	13 20
Potatoes, tons ditto . . .	3·05	—	3·74	3·62	4·04	3·33
Hay, ditto..	·75	—	1·20	0·90	0·64	·90
Wheat, bushels per head .	25·40	—	47·32	30·18	20·33	28·41
Oats, ditto	·13	—	·42	·37	·26	·51
Barley, ditto...	·46	—	·80	56	·34	·54
Live Stock—						
Horses per square mile	·18	—	19	·21	·21	·21
Cattle, ditto	34	·47	·36	·40	·44	·46
Sheep, ditto	7 07	7 91	7 07	7 75	8 46	7·91

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 *and Years* 1888–92.

Area—1,060,000 Square Miles.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population, 31 Dec., estimated No	30,766	42,137	43,698	46,290	53,285	58,674
Ditto, mean for the year ..	30,389	42,059	43,053	45,117	51,603	56,531
Revenue—						
From Customs . .... £	118,848	159,059	171,990	182,546	237,686	276,554
Other Taxes .... £	13,288	20,885	22,258	22,066	26,982	28,206
Total Revenue £	250,372	357,003	442,725	414,314	497,670	543,889
General Expenditure—						
Interest on Loans £	32,100	63,820	68,170	71,773	76,772	98,211
Total Expenditure . ..... £	205,451	385,130	386,000	401,736	435,623	550,616
Loans—						
Expenditure on Railways £	29,946	6952	4245	1353	43,226	231,413
Other Public Works £	*	36,900	131,867	4,553	34,768	111,219
Total current year .. £	*	43,852	135,112	15,906	77,994	342,632
Public Debt on 31st December £	511,000	1,275,200	1,371,981	1,367,445	1,613,594	2,261,864
Imports .... . £	508,753	786,250	818,127	874,447	1,280,093	1,391,109
Exports—						
Wool . £	301,234	423,762	395,903	261,352	329,365	326,703
Gold..... £	*	*	58,871	86,664	115,182	226,284
Tin ... . £	*	*	300	5400	10,200	13,843
Total Home Products.. £	580,756	673,519	748 899	659,661	788,874	870,814
Total Exports .... £	583,054	680,344	761,391	671,813	799,466	882,148
Shipping—Total Tonnage ...	344,247	812,393	1,004,818	904,861	1,045,555	1,124,065
Railways—						
Miles open	195	†204	†204	†198	†203	†198
Train miles..... ..	*	359 585	383,000	490,000	335,456	406,750
Cost of construction .. . £	†283,678	892,243	871,377	832,497	905,974	914,823
Receipts £	†12,572	38,382	40,849	45,814	67,760	94,201
Expenditure .... £	†15,071	44,081	54,339	62,270	63,884	90,654
Telegraphs—						
Miles poles	1 185	2961	2961	2921	2921	3288
Offices	29	42	42	42	*	47
Cost of construction £	*	*	199,800	234,741	*	192,939
Messages	81,267	180,735	197,587	*	*	*
Receipts ..... £	3726	8353	10,165	10,328	12,679	14,997
Expenditure £	*	*	*	*	*	*
Post Office—						
Offices	61	78	186	186	188	188
Letters and Post Cards	1,070,146	2,104,500	2,737,034	3,175,651	3,904,772	4,998,975
Newspapers and Packets	881,431	2,314,779	1,640,506	2,465,777	3,525,348	5,224,305
Receipts £	7719	14,269	13,367	15,459	31,336	20,575
Working Expenses . £	22,208	35,429	33,702	36,609	41,243	49,975
Bank Deposits—Ordinary £	*	*	837,694	952 083	1,199,399	1,401,483
Savings . . £	*	*	31,061	21,553	46,181	61,990
Property—Assessed Ann. Value £	*	*	*	*	*	*
Agriculture—						
Wheat—Acres ..	22,718	30,740	35,517	33,820	26,866	35,061
Bushels . ..	249,898	322,759	497,238	465,025	295,526	429,497
Oats—Acres .	1025	1787	2075	1934	1301	1694
Bushels .. .	15,375	41,852	41,500	37,693	18,214	29,645
Barley—Acres ..	4766	5009	5475	5322	3738	3666
Bushels .	66,724	73,630	93,075	87,813	48,594	56,823
Potatoes—Acres . .	267	481	462	510	531	529
Tons	667	1974	1386	1655	1593	1586
Hay—Acres	25,959	23,014	25,694	23,183	28,534	35,124
Tons	25,959	23,014	25,694	26,495	28,534	43,904
Land under crop .	56,691	65,699	73,408	69,676	64,209	79,663
Land in cultivation	*	106,015	117,833	122,033	131,900	161,459
Live Stock—Horses	31,925	41,390	42,806	44,384	40,812	44,973
Cattle	65,073	95,822	119,571	130,970	133,690	162,886
Sheep	1,259,797	2,112,393	2,366,681	2,524,913	1,962,212	1,685,500
Pigs . .	16,898	25,083	27,079	28,985	25,930	24,417

* Not ascertained. † Does not include private lines. † 54 miles Government

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Statistical Summary for Year 1882 *and Years* 1888–92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	·03	·04	·04	·04	·05	·05
Birth Rate	35·83	36·09	37·02	34·60	34·61	32·69
Death Rate	14·15	16·00	14·19	11·97	16·84	16·47
Marriage Rate	7·07	7·23	6·97	6·16	8·00	7·29
Finance—						
Revenue per head £	8 4 9	8 9 9	10 5 8	9 3 8	9 12 11	9 12 5
Taxation ditto £	4 6 11	4 5 7	4 10 3	4 10 8	5 2 5	5 7 10
Ditto per cent. to Revenue	52·78	50·40	43·88	49·39	53·10	56·03
General Expenditure per head £	6 15 3	9 3 2	8 19 4	8 18 1	8 4 7	9 14 10
Public Debt ditto £	16 12 2	30 5 3	31 7 11	29 10 10	30 5 8	38 11 0
Interchange—						
Imports per head £	16 14 10	18 13 11	19 0 1	19 7 9	24 16 2	24 12 2
Exports Home Products ditto £	19 2 3	16 0 3	17 7 10	14 2 5	15 5 9	15 8 1
Total Exports ditto £	19 3 9	16 3 6	17 13 8	14 17 10	15 9 10	15 12 1
Home Products per sq. mile £	·55	·64	·71	·62	·74	·82
Railways—						
Miles open & being constructed per 100,000 persons	*381	*1063	1888*	1815*	1986*	*1980
Ditto per 10,000 sq. miles	*1	4	7*	8*	10*	*11
Population per mile open and being constructed	*262	94	54*	55	50*	*51
Cost of construction per mile open £	5253	4374	4271	4205	4463	4620
Receipts per mile worked £	233	204	217	231	334	475
Ditto per train mile *s. d.*	—	2 1·62	2 1·60	1 10·44	4 0·48	4 4·63
Profit per cent. to cost of construction	*88	— ·64	— 1·55	— 1·98	·43	·39
Working Expenses per mile worked £	279·07	234·47	289·04	319·40	314·70	457·85
Ditto per train mile *s. d.*	—	2 5·42	2 10·05	2 6·50	3 9·71	4 5·48
Ditto per cent. receipts	—	114·85	133·02	135·90	94·28	96·23
Service Train Miles per mile open	—	1912	2037	2081	1052	2054
Ditto per head	—	8·55	8·89	10·58	7·50	7·20
Ditto per 100 square miles	—	34	36	46	32	38
Post Office—						
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population	64·22	105·07	101·68	125·07	143·98	180·74
Offices per 100 square miles	·006	·007	·017	·017	·018	·018
Telegraphs—						
Miles Poles, per 100 square miles	1·50	·28	·28	·28	·28	·31
Offices, ditto	·003	·004	·004	·004	—	·004
Agriculture—						
Acres under cultivation per head	1·87	2·52	2·74	2·70	2·56	2·85
Wheat, bushels per acre	11·00	10·50	14·00	13·75	11·00	12·25
Oats, ditto	15·00	23·42	20·00	19·48	14·00	17·44
Barley, ditto	14·00	14·70	17·00	16·50	13·00	15·50
Potatoes, tons per acre	2·50	4·10	3.00	3·24	3·00	3·00
Hay, ditto	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·14	1·00	1·25
Wheat, bushels per head	8·22	7·67	11·55	10·31	5·73	7·60
Oats, ditto	·51	·99	·96	·84	·35	·52
Barley, ditto	2·19	1·75	2·16	1·95	·94	1·01
Live Stock—						
Horses per square mile	·03	·04	·04	·04	·04	·04
Cattle ditto	·06	·09	·11	·12	·13	·15
Sheep ditto	1·19	1·99	2·23	2·38	1·85	1·59

* Includes private lines.

NEW ZEALAND

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 *and Years* 1888-1892.

Area—104,471 Square Miles.

		1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population 31 Dec., estimated ..	No	517,707	607,380	616,052	625,508	634,058	650,433
Ditto, mean for the year	No	509,309	605,371	611,716	620,780	629,783	642,245
Revenue—							
From Customs .	£	1,515,025	1,390,717	1,473,379	1,535,868	1,552,780	1,657,134
Other Taxes	£	441,532	640,941	616,956	638,117	626,959	735,662
Total Revenue .	£	3,917,160	4,109,81[illegible]	3,991,919	4,208,029	4 146,231	4,389,251
General Expenditure—							
Interest on Loans	£	1,570,522	1,569,556	1,616,501	1,640,289¶	1,597,362‡	1,601,706
Total Expenditure	£	3,824 736	3,962,912	3,981,721	4,081,566	4,135,544	4,044,690
Loans Expenditure—							
On Railways .	£	372,477	284,391	289,571	187,229	143,957	179,273
Other Public Works ..	£	449,499	455,283	191,775	158,578	202,367	309,508
Total Expenditure	£	821,976	739,674	481,346	345,807	346,324	488,781
Public Debt on 31st December	£	27,773,215	36,971,691	37,162,891	37,359,157	38,844,914	39,192,519
Imports	£	8,609,270	5,941,900	6,297,097	6,260,525	6,503,849	6,943,056
Exports—							
Wool	£	3,118,554	3,115,008	3,976,375	4,150,599	4,129,686	4,313,502
Gold ..	£	1,176,693	1,157,055§	989,093§	989,664	1,009,822	987,213§
Silver	£	1256	71	4043	6162	5151	12,672
Total Home Products	£	6,253,350	7,255,128	9,042,008	9,428,761	9,400,094	9,365,868
Total Exports .	£	6,658,008	7,767,325	9,339,265	9,811,720	9,566,307	9,534,851
Shipping—Total Tonnage..		899,836	1,057,906	1,195,886	1,312,474	1,244 322	1,331,323
Railways—							
Miles open		1461	1842	1897‖	1956	2027	2032
Train Miles		2,785,685	2,796,007	4,088,132	3,028,364	3,148,975	3,002,174‖
Cost of Construction	£	10,478,997	14,210,214	14,640,941	15,029,095	15,414,657	16,523,987
Receipts . .	£	953,347	1,052,864	1,160,736	1,193,502	1,197,804	1,279,035
Expenditure .	£	592,821	667,132	706,126	726,543	739,263	775,381
Telegraphs—							
Miles Poles .		3974	4790	4874	5060	5349	5479
Offices		264	458	489	520	573	615
Cost of Construction	£	505,373	625,086	631,144	561,873	674,175	706,084
Messages		1,570,189	1,765,860	1,802,987	—	—	—
Receipts ...	£	90,634	133,925	106,462	110,697	117,634	104,706
Expenditure .	£	96,006	95,464	101,434	104,391	114,644	121,080
Post Office—							
Offices		898	1145	1189	1058	1231	1263
Letters and Post Cards		30,525,579	42,052,117	44,151,393	22,877,320	26,537,545	28,572,856
Newspapers and Packets		15,709,354	20,931,157	22,102,509	15,541,027	16,352,073	20,796,493
Receipts	£	168,325	207,402	197,311	199,735	209,894	214,002
Working Expenses	£	145,737	160,278	154,101	85,006	138,027	157,314
Banks Deposits—Ordinary	£	8,945,346	11,155,779	11,528,424	12,368,610	12,796,098	13,832,141
Savings .	£	1,832,047	2,691,693	1,883,043	3,137,023	3,406,949	3,580,545
Property—Assessed Ann. Value	£	—	—	2,329,085	2,360,945	6,249,576	6,111,251
Agriculture—							
Wheat—Acres .		390,818	362,153	335,861	301,460	402,273	381,245
Bushels ..		10,270,591	8,770,246	8,448,506	5,723,610	10,257,738	8,378,217
Oats—Acres		319,858	367,225	426,071	346,224	323,508	326,531
Bushels		13,520,428	10,977,065	13,673,584	9,947,036	11,009,020	9,893,989
Barley—Acres		28,146	46,027	42,402	32,740	24,268	24,906
Bushels ..		737,163	1,402,537	1,342,823	758,833	688,683	654,231
Potatoes—Acres		20,488	26,331	30,577	32,691	27,266	18,338
Tons .		104,581	133,682	159,729	178,121	162,046	104,173
Hay—Acres ..		61,054	50,656	45,889	44,045	46,652	61,811
Tons		75,764	71,296	65,476	62,901	67,361	93,293
Land under Crop—Acres .		—	—	1,560,605	1,636,179	1,395,542	1,543,359
Land under Cultivation—Acres		5,651,255	7,693,974	7,670,107	8,015,426	8 462,495	9,743,593
Live Stock—							
Horses		161,736	187,382†	187,382†	187,382†	211,040	211,040
Cattle		698,637	895,461†	895,461†	895,461†	831,831	851,351
Sheep		12,985,085	15,122,133	15,503,263	16,200,358	18,128,186	18,570,752
Pigs		200,083	369,992†	369,992†	369,992†	308,812	308,812

† Census, 1886 ‡ Less payments on account of Sinking Fund, £232,300. § Including specie. ‖ Does not include private lines. ¶ Exclusive of £288,000, payment on account of Sinking Fund.

NEW ZEALAND.

Statistical Summary for Year 1882 *and Years* 1888–92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile.....	5·41	5·81	5·86	5·94	6·03	6·15
Birth Rate	37·31	31·22	30·12	29·41	29·01	27·83
Death Rate..... ..	11·19	9·43	9·42	9·66	10·35	10·06
Marriage Rate	7·07	5·97	5·93	6·12	6·04	6·23
Finance—						
Revenue per head .....£	7 13 10	6 15 9	6 10 6	6 16 2	6 11 8	6 16 8
Taxation ditto ..... .£	3 18 6	3 7 1	3 8 4	3 10 4	3 9 3	3 14 6
Ditto per cent. to Revenue	38·68	49·43	52·36	51·66	52·57	54·51
General Expenditure per head £	7 10 2	6 10 11	6 10 2	6 16 2	6 11 4	6 5 11
Public Debt per head .....£	58 8 1	60 17 5	60 6 7	59 4 6	61 5 5	60 5 1
Interchange—						
Imports per head . . . .£	16 18 1	9 16 3	10 5 11	10 2 7	10 6 7	10 16 2
Exports (Home Products) per head.. . . . . .£	12 5 7	11 19 9	14 15 8	15 5 2	14 8 6	14 11 8
Total Exports per head £	13 1 5	12 16 8	15 5 4	15 17 6	15 3 9	14 16 11
Home Products per sq. mile. £	59·89	69·44	86·55	90·24	89·98	89·66
Railways—						
Miles open & being constructed, per 100,000 persons..... . .	324	320	331	339	346	349
Ditto, per 10,000 sq. miles	158	186	195	203	209	224
Population per mile open and being constructed	309	312	305	297	289	287
Cost of construction per mile open.... ....£	7648	7581·78	7717·94	7683·59	7665·12	8131·58
Receipts ditto. . . . . .£	695·81	561·40	611·88	610	595·63	629·45
Ditto per train mile.. *s. d.*	6 10·14	7 1·62	5 8·14	7 10·56	7 7·29	7 10·45
Profit per cent. to cost of construction	3·91	2·60	3·11	3·11	2·97	3·05
Working Expenses per mile open ....£	432·71	364·12	372·23	371·44	367·61	381·58
Ditto per train mile.. *s. d.*	4 2·88	4 7·54	3 5·45	4 9·60	4 8·34	5 1·32
Ditto per cent. to Receipts	62·18	64·86	60·83	60·88	61·72	60·62
Service Train Miles per mile open	2034	1573	2155	1548	1566	1592
Ditto per head.....	5·47	4·61	6·66	4·80	5·00	4·67
Ditto per 100 square miles	2661	2676	3913	2898	3104	2874
Post Office—						
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population.....	90·78	104	108	61	68	77
Offices per 100 square miles....	·86	1·08	1·14	1·01	1·18	1·21
Telegraphs—						
Miles Poles per 100 square miles	3·80	4·59	4·67	4·84	5·12	5·25
Offices ditto.....	·25	·43	·47	·50	·55	·59
Agriculture—						
Acres under cultivation per head	11·09	12·71	12·54	12·96	13·95	15·17
Wheat, bushels per acre.....	26·28	24·22	25·15	18·98	25·50	21·98
Oats, ditto.....	32·95	29·89	32·09	28·73	34·02	30·29
Barley, ditto.....	26·19	31·15	31·67	23·17	28·38	26·27
Potatoes, tons per acre	5·10	5·08	5·22	5·45	5·94	5·68
Hay, ditto ditto	1·24	1·41	1·43	1·43	1·44	1·50
Wheat, bushels per head.....	20·17	14·49	13·81	5·26	16·29	13·05
Oats, ditto.....	20·66	18·13	22·35	16·10	17·48	15·40
Barley, ditto.....	1·45	2·32	2·19	1·23	1·09	1·02
Live Stock—						
Horses per square mile.....	1·55	1·79	1·79	1·79	2·02	2·02
Cattle ditto..... ..	6·69	8·57	8·57	8·57	7·96	8·15
Sheep ditto.....	124·37	144·74	148·40	155·60	173·52	177·78

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1892.

	Victoria.	N. S. Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Area ..... Square Miles	87,884	310,700	668,497	903,690	1,060,000	26,215	104,471
Population, 31st Dec..... No.	1,167,373	1,197,050	421,297	331,721	58,674	153,144	650,433
Ditto, Mean.....	1,162,710	1,181,175	415,813	325,284	56,531	152,881	642,245
Births	37,831	40,646	14,903	10,544	1848	4965	17,876
Deaths.....	15,851	15,611	5266	3711	931	2069	6459
Marriages.....	7716	8001	2774	2119	412	995	4002
Revenue—							
From Customs..... £	2,388,961	2,677,890	1,103,080	573,818	276,554	318,388	1,657,134
Other Taxes ..... £	760,349	771,897	283,125	208,544	28,206	119,748	735,862
Total Revenue..... £	7,729,572	10,501,104	3,145,943	2,538,995	543,889	787,764	4,389,251
General Expenditure—							
Interest on Loans..... £	1,714,116	1,979,327	1,229,839	813,962	98,211	308,108	1,601,706
Total Expenditure ..... £	8,482,917	10,536,820	3,557,620	2,757,775	550,616	919,802	4,044,690
Loans Expenditure—							
On Railways..... £	613,157	1,834,927	433,117	294,742	231,413	130,760	179,273
Other Public Works ..... £	438,562	2,978,853	229,164	281,971	111,219	222,306	300,508
Total Current Year ..... £	1,051,719	4,813,780	662,281	576,713	342,632	353,066	488,781
Public Debt on 31st December..... £	46,774,125	54,209,933	29,157,134	21 230,700	2 261,864	7,399,000	39,192,519
Imports ..... £	17,174,545	20,776,526	4,222,197	7,395,178	1,391,109	1,497,161	6,913,056
Exports							
Wool..... £	6,619,741	10,540,147	4,262,171	1,954,403	326,703	329,585	4,313,502
Gold..... £	1,848,948	2,264,661	2,078,271	128,329	226,281	145,737	987,213
Tin..... £	336	390,239	155,676	62	13,843	290,794	—
Silver..... £	15,602	2 505,427	102,850	19,793	—	79,353	12,672
Total Home Products ..... £	11,410,817	17,707,102	8,418,276	3,232,259	870,811	1,330,144	9,365,868
Total Exports ..... £	11,214,516	21,972,247	8,578,071	7,819,539	882,148	1,346,965	9,534,851
Shipping—Total Tonnage.....	4,456,254	5,647,181	972,428	1,202,268	1,124,565	1,137,140	1,331,323
Railways—							
Miles open and being constructed ...	2977	2599	2106	1721	1119	475	2239
Train Miles.....	11,807,677	8,567,235	4,158,700	3,866,796	406,750	940,843	3,002,171
Cost of Construction ..... £	37,085,309	33,751,149	16,746,195	11,830,589	914,823	3,689,372	16,523,387
Receipts ..... £	3,035,122	3,107,296	1,041,222	1,073,020	94,201	195,297	1,270,035
Expenditure ..... £	2,138,139	1,914,252	632,321	671,045	90,654	172,046	775,381
Telegraphs—							
Miles Poles	8358	11,905	9996	5493	3285	2122	5179
Offices.....	818	706	354	247	47	232	615
Cost of Construction..... £	—	801,918	831,146	1,194,841	192,939	197,818	706,084
Messages	—	—	—	—	—	329,334	—
Receipts ..... £	155,657	203,416	82,952	90,361	14,997	25,769	104,766
Expenditure ..... £	*	*	112,991	*	*	39,251	121,080
Post Office—							
Offices.....	1766	1762	951	639	188	345	1263
Letters and Post Cards	—	77,402,760	15,779,569	17,409,769	4,998,975	6,063,548	28,572,856
Newspapers and Packets.....	—	57,900,500	14,181,338	10,119,271	5,224,306	5,904,798	20,796,493
Receipts..... £	355,819	467,255	135,723	118,226	20,575	54,736	214,002
Working Expenses ..... £	658,520	759,017	201,821	201,445	49 975	54,025	157,814
Bank Deposits—Ordinary..... £	40,028,169	35,561,192	10,493,904	7,499,518	1 401,483	3,776,573	13,832,141
Savings..... £	5,993,216	5,886,081	1,708,393	2,216,393	61,990	568,778	3,580,545
Property Assessed—Annual Value.. £	13,005,990	†	2,254,477	2,538,094	†	1,072,621	6,111,251
Agriculture—							
Wheat, acres	1,342,504	452,921	31,712	1,520,580	35,061	58,897	381,245
Ditto, bushels	14,814,645	6,817,457	462,583	9,240,108	429,497	1,018,550	8,378,217
Oats, acres	177,645	20,890	591	15,745	1694	22,976	326,531
Ditto, bushels	1,574,816	431,603	12,965	166,489	29,645	631,746	9,893,989
Barley, acres	37,533	4618	385	13,285	3666	3929	24,906
Ditto, bushels	771,207	91,801	6969	175,468	56,823	80,205	654,231
Potatoes, acres	40,591	18,502	11,457	6014	529	16,535	18,338
Ditto, tons	142,623	51,505	36,666	20,057	1586	60,245	104,173
Hay, acres.....	512,648	214,468	25,665	434,116	35,124	46,070	61,811
Ditto, tons	740,019	302,278	53,033	389,277	43,904	53,544	93,293
Land under cultivation	2,970,115	1,010,727	247,731	2,625,741	161,466	535,433	9,743,893
Live Stock—							
Horses	430,596	481,416	422,769	186,726	44,073	31,976	211,040
Cattle	1,824,704	2,147,074	6,591,416	411,793	162,886	170,085	851,851
Sheep	12,065,306	58,080,114	21,708,310	7,152,047	1,685,500	1,623,338	18,570,752
Pigs	290,339	219,522	116,930	61,180	24,417	50,267	308,812

* See Post Office. † Not supplied.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1892.

	Victoria.	N. S. Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Population—							
Persons per square mile	13·23	3·81	·62	·36	·05	5·84	6·15
Birth Rate	32·54	31·41	35·84	32·41	32·69	32·47	27·83
Death Rate	13·63	13·22	12·06	11·41	16·47	13·53	10·06
Marriage Rate	6·61	6·77	6·67	6·51	7·29	6·51	6·23
Finance—							
Revenue per head* £	6 12 11	8 17 10	8 5 9	7 16 1	9 12 5	5 3 1	6 16 8
Taxation ditto* £	2 14 2	2 18 5	3 6 7	2 8 1	5 7 10	2 17 4	3 14 6
Ditto per cent. to Revenue* £	40·74	32·84	40·24	30·81	56·03	55·62	54·51
Government Expenditure per head* £	7 5 11	8 18 1	8 11 1	8 9 6	9 14 10	6 0 4	6 5 11
Public Debt, 31st Dec., per head £	40 1 4	45 5 8	69 18 5	63 15 8	38 11 0	48 6 3	60 5 1
Interchange—							
Imports per head £	11 15 5	17 11 9	10 3 1	22 14 9	24 12 2	9 15 10	10 16 2
Exports, Home Products, per head £	9 16 3	14 19 10	20 4 11	9 18 9	15 8 1	8 14 0	14 11 8
Total Exports, per head £	12 4 6	18 12 0	20 12 7	21 0 7	15 12 1	8 10 2	14 16 11
Home Products, per square mile £	129·84	57·12	12·50	3·58	·82	50·74	89·66
Railways—							
Miles open and being constructed per 100,000 persons	256	220	579	529	1980	310	340
Ditto per 10,000 square miles	338	84	361	19	11	181	224
Population per mile open and being constructed	391	455	173	189	51	322	287
Cost of construction per mile open £	12,775	11,895	7117	7108	4620	7883	8131
Receipts per average miles open £	1066	1422	442	645	475	417	620
Ditto per train mile s. d.	5 2·91	7 5·23	5 0·09	5 6·58	4 4·63	4 1·82	7 10·45
Profit per cent. to cost of construction £	2·58	3·	2·14	3·40	·39	·63	3·05
Working expenses per average miles open £	736·53	876·02	268 00	403·27	157·85	367·61	381·58
Ditto per train mile s. d.	3 7·16	4 5·62	3 0·49	3 5·64	45 18	3 7·90	5 1·32
Ditto per cent. to Receipts £	69·08	61·61	60·73	62·54	96 23	88·09	60·62
Service Train Miles per mile open	1067	3824	1767	2331	2054	2010	1592
Ditto per head	10·16	7·25	10·07	11·89	7·20	6·15	4·67
Ditto per 100 square miles	13,476	2761	622	428	38	3589	2871
Post Office—							
Letters, Newspapers &c., per head of mean population	—	114·55	72·78	84·70	180·74	78·28	77
Offices per 100 square miles	2·01	·57	·14	·07	·018	1·31	1·21
Telegraphs—							
Miles Poles per 100 square miles	9·51	3·83	1·50	·61	·31	8·09	5·25
Offices ditto	·93	·22	·05	·03	·004	·89	·59
Agriculture—							
Acres under cultivation per head	2·55	·85	·60	6 08	2·85	3·50	15·17
Wheat, bushels per acre	11·04	15·05	15·58	10·57	12·25	17·29	21·08
Oats, ditto	25·75	20·66	21·94	13·21	17·41	27·50	30·29
Barley, ditto	20·63	19·88	18·10	13·20	15·50	20·11	26·27
Potatoes, tons per acre	3·51	2·78	3·20	3·33	3·00	3·64	5·68
Hay, ditto	1·41	1·41	2·10	·90	1·25	1·16	1·50
Wheat, bushels per head	12·71	5·77	1·11	28·41	7·60	6·67	13·05
Oats, ditto	3·93	·36	·03	·51	·52	1·13	15·40
Barley, ditto	·66	·08	·02	·54	1·01	5·25	1·02
Live Stock—							
Horses per square mile	5·00	1·54	·63	·21	·04	1·22	2·02
Cattle ditto	20·76	6·91	9·86	·46	·15	6·49	8·15
Sheep ditto	147·53	186·93	32·17	7·91	1·59	61·93	177·78

* Calculated on mean population of the financial year in each Colony.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES

Statistical Summary for the Years 1882 *and* 1888–92.

Area—3,161,457 Square Miles

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of Colonies	7	7	7	7	7	7
Population	2,907,602	3,610,013	3,705,244	3,809,185	3,893,993	3,979,692
Revenue—						
From Customs £	6,472,068	7,961,965	8,612,339	8,453,574	8,614,908	8,996,425
Other Taxes £	1,741,553	2,725,354	2,749,198	3,077,424	2,705,789	2,907,581
Total Revenue .... £	22,064,109	27,558,497	28,563,622	29,306,217	30,221,008	29,936,518
General Expenditure—						
Interest on Loans £	4,914,301	6,682,378	7,018,180	7,296,543	7,458,708	7,745,569
Total Expenditure ..... £	20,387,090	27,162,318	28,170,120	30,792,046	31,423,732	30,850,240
Loans Expenditure—						
On Railways £	—	4,961,864	5,918,079	7,014 621	7,358,235	3,717,389
Other Public Works . £	—	3,665,509	4,154,786	3,700,824	3,158,269	4,571,583
Total Current Year .. £	—	8,627,373	10,072,815	10,715,445	10,516,505	8,288,972
Public Debt on 31st December £	96,757,186	166,462,542	173,843,848	183,469,612	194,268,030	200,525,275
Imports £	63,844,357	65,256,881	68,849,089	67 690,798	71,966,457	59,400,072
Exports—						
Wool £	21,258,416	22,243,966	26,244,267	24,067,273	28,975,256	28,345,952
Gold £	5,366,799	—	9,535,225‖	8,667,193	9,890,042	7,672,443
Tin ..... £	1,730,995	1,469,727	991,623	938,275	769,616	850,950
Silver £	*	*	4,036,433	3,454,760	4,183,872	2,735,097
Total Home Products £	41,838,892	47,562,170	49,639,929‖	51,866,080	58,351,530	52,335,280
Total Exports £	50,633,334	57,605,472	62,585,855	64,673,574	72,574,880	64,348,367
Shipping—Total Tonnage	10,866,859	14,689,766	15,993,658	15,395,015	17,317,492	15,871,152
Railways—						
Miles Open and being constructed	7682	12,936	12,902	13,152	13,097	13,536
Train Miles	—	26,066,829	29,422,549	31,570,287	33 208,166	32,750,175
Cost of Construction £	63,138,617	93,501,617	101,934,596	107 712,644	115,645,240	120,601,374
Receipts . £	5,417,649	8,180,220	8,718,876	9,136,532	9,961,306	9,885,193
Expenditure £	3,273 124	5,124,259	5,607,703	5,960,436	6,374,339	6,393,838
Telegraphs—						
Miles, poles .	29,930	39,205	39,481	44,682	45,936	46,641
Offices	1427	2247	2409	2693	2658	3019
Cost of Construction £	—	*	*	*	*	*
Messages .	—	*	*	*	*	*
Receipts £	—	685,498	709,636	706,146	718,429	677,920
Expenditure .. .. .. £	—	1,236,389†	1,201,852†	455,135††	523,075††	2,352,430†
Post Office—						
Offices	4 384	5608	5851	6290	6837	6914
Letters and Post Cards	111,529,020	175,469,316	183,229,924	182,849,139	*	*
Newspapers and Packets	67,288,723	86,356,787‡	124,543,268	127,865,554	*	*
Receipts £	826,060	861,517§	1,256,627	1 273,508	1,320,727	1,366,336
Working Expenses £	1,201,153	1,592,661†	1,595,993†	1,628,988†	1,769,926	2,352,439†
Banks Deposits—Ordinary . £	—	*	105,875,934	110,796,180	111,467,457	112,595,980
Savings . £	—	*	15,184,687	17,561,369	18,781,244	20,015,396
Property—Assessed Annual Value £	—	*	*	*	*	*
Agriculture—						
Wheat—Acres	3,434,005	3,569,849	3,870,346	3,537,091	3,737,801	3,822,050
Bushels .	31,763,096	26,205,977	42,480,131	32,839,505	35,962,677	41,161,057
Oats—Acres ..	548,124	616,254	738,216	616,934	569,636	566,072
Bushels	16,430,219	14,971,267	21,198,226	15,805,304	16,733,162	15,741,253
Barley—Acres . ..	99,026	157,528	169,420	150,182	92,336	88,322
Bushels	1,928,509	2,972,972	3,759,184	2,787,726	1,875,092	1,830,704
Potatoes—Acres	89,586	111,927	126,312	142,178	140,149	111,069
Tons.	346,834	414,268	490,332	562,653	541,330	416,855
Hay—Acres	774,849	1,077,361	1,161,408	1 077,150	988,603	1,320,902
Tons	862,603	914,658	1,681,735	1,283,438	1,138,946	1,676,278
Land under Cultivation—Acres	11,390 597**	8,616,401¶	9,070,479¶	9,300,860¶	15,740,714**	17,294,806
Live Stock—						
Horses . .	1,219,342	1,486,819	1,542,957	1 697,061	1,771,566	1,818,496
Cattle . ..	8,429,048	9,211,801	9,497,665	10,709,141	11,583,596	12,159,309
Sheep ..	76,466,150	96,580,640	101,268 084	114,078,977	124,449,942	121,785,367
Pigs	807,711	1,171,697	1,131,547	1,260,716	1 152,851	1,110,467

* Not ascertained. † Post and Telegraph. ‡ Not including newspapers, New South Wales. Not including receipts Victoria. ‖ Including specie. ¶ Not including permanent artificially sown grasses. ** Including permanent artificially sown grasses. †† Telegraph expenditure only.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Statistical Summary for the Years 1882, *and* 1888–92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	90	1·12	1·16	1·18	1·22	1·25
Birth Rate	34 73	34·56	33·67	33 80	33·38	32 67
Death Rate	14·99	13 60	14 29	13·43	14 04	12·67
Marriage Rate	7·86	7·59	7 33	7·33	7·20	6·61
Finance—						
Revenue per head £	7 14 2	7 14 11	7 16 2	7 16 1†	7 17 4†	7 12 1†
Taxation ditto £	3 17 6	3 0 1	3 2 1	3 1 5†	2 19 3†	3 0 5†
Taxation per cent. to Revenue	—	38 79	39 78	39 34	37·32	39·76
General Expenditure per head £	7 2 10	7 12 8	7 14 0	8 3 11†	8 3 7†	7 16 9†
Public Debt per head £	33 5 5	46 2 2	46 18 4	48 3 3	49 17 9	50 7 9
Interchange—						
Imports per head £	22 7 2	18 6 10	18 16 4	18 0 5	18 14 7	15 1 9
Exports (Home Products) per head £	14 13 1	13 7 4	13 11 4	13 16 2	15 4 8	13 5 10
Total Exports per head £	17 14 8	16 3 10	17 2 2	17 4 4	18 17 9	16 6 11
Home Products per sq. mile £	13·24	15 04	15 70	16·41	18·46	16·55
Railways—						
Miles open & being constructed per 100,000 persons	269	338	353	350	341	344
Ditto per 10,000 sq. miles	24	38	41	41	41	43
Population per mile open and being constructed	372	287	283	289	293	291
Cost of construction per mile open £	10,321 83	7768 17	9234	9757*	9936*	10,127*
Receipts per mile open £	885 67	823 25	795 71	833·78*	862·00*	830·06
Ditto per train mile s. d.	—	6 1·89	5 11·39	5 9·84*	6 0·53*	6 4·40
Profit per cent. to cost of construction	3 39	3·27	3 08	2·95*	3·11*	2·80
Working Expenses per mile open £	535·08	515·70	510·02	543 93*	551·65*	536·88
Ditto per train mile s. d.	—	3 10·29	3 9·74	3 9 60*	3 10·54*	3 10 85
Ditto per cent. receipts	60 42	62 64	64·10	65·24*	63·99*	54 66
Service train miles per mile open	—	2673 66	2676·00	2859·89*	2853 92*	2733·24
Ditto per head	—	7·47	8·04	8·40	8·64	8·31
Ditto per 100 square miles	—	840	931	999	1050	1036
Post Office—						
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population	62 63	73 59	84·12	82·72	—	—
Offices per 100 square miles	14	·18	·19	·20	·22	·22
Telegraphs—						
Miles Poles per 100 sq. miles	·95	1 24	1·25	1·41	1·45	1·47
Offices ditto	·05	·07	·08	·09	·08	·09
Agriculture—						
Acres under cultivation per head	3·99	2·42	2·48	2 48	4·10	4 39
Wheat, bushels per acre	9·25	7 34	10·98	9·28	9 62	10·76
Oats, ditto	29 97	24 29	28·72	25 62	27 62	27·80
Barley, ditto	19 48	18·87	22·19	18·56	20·31	20·83
Potatoes, tons per acre	3·87	3 70	3·88	3 96	3 86	3·72
Hay, ditto	1 11	·85	1 45	1·20	1 15	1·24
Wheat, bushels per head	11 12	7·37	11 61	8·74	9·36	10·45
Oats, ditto	5 75	4 21	5·79	4 21	4 36	4 00
Barley, ditto	·68	84	1 03	0 74	0·49	0·43
Live Stock—						
Horses per square mile	·39	47	·49	0 54	0·56	·57
Cattle ditto	2 66	2 91	3 00	3 42	3·66	3·85
Sheep ditto	24·19	30,55	32·03	36 08	39 56	38·52

* Calculated on the actual number of miles in respect of which information has been given.
† Calculated on aggregate of mean population of year for the various Colonies.

SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA—GROSS AND NET REVENUE, 1892.

Absolute.

	N. S. Wales.[a]	Victoria.[b]	Queensland.[c]	S. Australia.[a]	Western Australia.[a]	Tasmania.[a]	Total Australia & Tasmania.	N. Zealand.[a]	Total Seven Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation.									
Customs	2,677,890	2,388,961	1,103,680	573,818	276,554	318,388	7,339,291	1,657,134	8,996,425
Excise	289,603	143,575	38,879	6410	...	17,646	496,113	59,293	555,406
Other Taxes	482,294	616,774	244,246	202,134	28,206	102,102	1,675,756	696,322	2,372,078
Total Taxation	3,449,787	3,149,310	1,386,805	782,362	304,760	438,136	9,511,160	2,412,749	11,923,909
Lands, Buildings, Public Investments.									
Land Sales	1,195,389	392,544	200,207	56,385	3283	42,205	1,890,013	329,897	4,296,448
Rentals	936,096	127,040	465,500	175,548	75,345	25,616	1,805,145		
Investments, &c.	82,577	35,136	120,611	22,805	1071	10,193	272,393		
Total Lands, Buildings, &c.	2,214,062	554,720	786,318	254,738	79,699	78,014	3,967,551	329,897	4,296,448
Railways.									
Gross Receipts	3,416,496	3,098,252	998,059	1,073,020	94,258	178,410	8,858,495	1,154,592	10,013,087
Less Working Expenses	2,156,220	2,118,377	632,889	688,079	92,600	161,553	5,849,718	690,627	6,540,345
Net Receipts or Loss	+1,260,276	+979,875	+365,170	+384,941	+ 1658	+ 16,857	+3,008,777	+ 463,965	+3,472,742

Post and Telegraphs.									
Gross Receipts	650,635	502,806	209,932	208,082	35,572	63,174	1,670,201	318,758	1,988,959
Less Working Expenses	759,017	756,190	317,168	201,446	49,975	84,471	2,168,267	283,693	2,451,960
Net Receipts or Loss	—108,382	—253,384	—107,230	+ 6636	— 14,403	— 21,297	— 498,066	+ 35,065	463,001
Special Public Services	524,367	222,728	35,836	159,004	...	17,717	959,652	173,255	1,132,907
Other Sources of Revenue	245,757	201,756	28,993	61,789	29,599	12,313	580,207	...	580,207
Total .... Gross Revenue	10,501,104	7,729,572	3,445,943	2,538,995	543,888	787,764	25,547,266	4,389,251	29,936,517
Total .... Net Revenue	7,585,867	4,855,005	2,495,886	1,649,470	401,313	541,740	17,529,281	3,414,931	20,944,212
Total .... Gross Expenditure	10,536,820	8,482,917	3,557,620	2,757,775	550,616	919,801	26,805,549	4,044,690	30,850,239
Total .... Net Expenditure	7,621,583	5,608,350	2,607,563	1,868,250	408,041	673,777	18,787,564	3,070,370	21,857,934
Revenue Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344,561	...
Revenue Deficiency	35,716	753,345	111,677	218,780	6728	132,037	1,258,283	...	913,722

[a] Year ended 31 December, 1892. [b] Year ended 30 June, 1892. [c] Year ended 30 June, 1893.

SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Relative.

	Per Head.						
	N. S. Wales	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Taxation.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Customs	45 4	41 1	53 1	35 3	97 10	41 8	5 7
Excise	4 11	2 5	1 11	0 5	..	2 4	1 10
Other Taxes	8 2	10 8	11 9	12 5	10 0	13 4	21 8
Total Taxation	58 5	54 2	66 8	48 1	107 10	57 4	75 1
Lands, Buildings, and Public Investments.							
Land Sales	20 3	6 9	9 8	3 6	1 2	5 6	10 3
Rentals	15 10	2 2	22 5	10 9	26 8	3 4	
Investments, &c.	1 5	0 7	5 9	1 5	0 4	1 4	
Total Lands, Buildings, &c.	37 6	9 6	37 10	15 8	28 2	10 2	10 3
Railways.							
Gross Receipts	57 10	53 3	48 0	66 0	33 4	23 4	35 11
Less Working Expenses	36 6	36 5	30 5	42 4	32 9	21 2	21 6
Net Receipts or Loss	+21 4	+16 10	+17 7	+23 8	+0 7	+2 2	+14 5
Post and Telegraphs.							
Gross Receipts	11 0	8 8	10 1	12 10	12 7	8 3	9 11
Less Working Expenses	12 10	13 0	15 3	12 5	17 8	11 1	8 10
Net Receipts or Loss	-1 10	-4 4	-5 2	+0 5	-5 1	-2 10	+1 1
Special Public Services	8 11	3 10	1 9	9 9	..	2 4	5 5
Other Sources of Revenue	4 2	3 6	1 5	3 10	10 6	1 8	..
Total Gross Revenue	177 10	132 11	165 9	156 1	192 5	103 1	136 8
Total Net Revenue	128 6	83 6	120 1	101 4	142 0	70 10	106 4
Total Gross Expenditure	178 5	145 11	171 1	169 7	194 10	120 4	125 11
Total Net Expenditure	129 2	96 6	125 5	114 10	144 5	88 1	95 7
Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 9
Revenue Deficiency	0 7	13 0	5 4	13 6	2 5	17 3	..

GROSS AND NET REVENUE, 1892.

Seven Colonies.	Per cent. to Total Gross Revenue.							
	N. S. Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies.
s. d.								
45 9	25·50	30·90	32·03	22·60	50·85	40·42	37·75	30·05
2 10	2·76	1·86	1·12	·25	..	2·24	1·35	1·86
12 1	4·59	7·98	7·09	7·96	5·19	12·96	15·86	7·92
60 8	32·85	40·74	40·24	30·81	56·04	55·62	54·96	39·83
21 10	11·38 8·92 ·78	5·09 1·64 ·45	5·81 13·51 3·50	2·22 6·91 ·90	0·60 13·85 ·20	5·36 3·25 1·29	7·52	14·35
21 10	21·08	7·18	22·82	10·03	14·65	9·90	7·52	14·35
50 10	32·54	40·09	28·97	42·26	17·33	22·65	26·31	33·45
33 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
+17 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 1	6·20	6·50	6·09	8·20	6·54	8·02	7·26	6·64
12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
+2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 9	4·99	2·88	1·04	6·26	..	2·25	3·95	3·79
2 11	2·34	2·61	·84	2·44	5·44	1·56	..	1·94
152 1	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
106 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, 1892.—REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Numerical.

	N. S. Wales. [a]	Victoria. [b]	Queensland. [c]	S. Australia. [a]	Western Australia. [a]	Tasmania. [a]	Total Australia & Tasmania.	N. Zealand. [a]	Total Seven Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration.									
Executive and Legislative...	75,280	138,114	20,126	31,247	3411	2500	270,678	76,131	346,809
Civil Establishment	99,572	149,868	51,406	73,081	43,950	47,685	465,552	4714	470,276
Pensions, Retiring Allowances	4606	199,705	[d]	7652	4240	13,644	229,847	44,320	274,167
Customs and Excise.....	73,010	118,626	48,185	22,861	8004	9562	280,248	34,377	314,625
Miscellaneous.....	...	62,300	...	41,124	30,592	9002	143,018	59,910	202,928
Total General Administration	252,468	668,613	119,717	175,965	90,197	82,393	1,389,353	219,452	1,608,805
Law and Protection.									
Judicial and Legal	139,768	217,823	63,441	39,324	17,753	24,495	502,604	89,814	592,418
Police	323,250	283,409	167,182	85,147	43,122	25,786	927,896	89,117	1,017,013
Gaols, &c.....	125,659	65,679	26,904	15,823	16,449	7625	258,139	64,325	322,464
Defences	302,696	297,828	94,009	63,247	7417	19,282	784,479	75,254	859,733
Miscellaneous.....	...	...	...	...	2802	2454	5256	...	5256
Total Law and Protection	891,373	864,739	351,536	203,541	87,543	79,642	2,478,374	318,510	2,796,884
Religion, Science, and Education.									
Religion	...	...	...	...	3543	1224	4767	...	4767
Science	58,686	14,715	5964	155,332	2245	50,504	2,199,505	897	2,608,610
Education.....	798,557	854,259	243,845		15,398			408,208	
Total Religion, &c.....	857,243	868,974	249,809	155,332	21,186	51,728	2,204,272	409,105	2,613,377

Hospitals & Charitable Institutions.									
Medical Provision	13,528	21,587	4566	5630	15,030	32,185	438,431	65,941	942,693
Hospitals, &c.	105,054	156,501	34,765	49,585					
Charities, &c.	168,385	122,362	77,167	36,306	9265	24,836	438,321		
Miscellaneous	10,749	...	...	95	...	266	11,110	...	11,110
Total Hospitals, &c.	297,716	300,450	116,498	91,616	24,295	57,287	887,862	65,941	953,803
Public Works and Services.									
Railway Working Expenses	2,156,220	2,118,377	632,889	688,079	92,600	161,553	5,849,718	690,627	6,540,345
Post and Telegraph	759,017	756,190	317,168	201,446	49,975	84,471	2,168,267	283,693	2,451,960
Crown Land Surveys	445,968	240,142	120,476	78,397	19,300	24,315	928,598	108,531	1,037,129
Mines Department	104,908	126,380	26,858	9083	5189	7153	279,571	10,917	290,488
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, and Harbours	1,385,302	472,129	40,383	133,740	18,982	44,039	2,094,575	218,151	2,312,726
Other Public Works and Services	1,407,278	340,223	265,896	97,405	43,138	19,112	2,173,052	118,057	2,291,109
Total Public Works Services	6,258,693	4,053,441	1,403,670	1,208,150	229,184	340,643	13,493,781	1,429,976	14,923,757
Interest on Public Debt and Redemption of Loans	1,979,327	1,726,700	1,229,839	923,171	98,211	308,108	6,265,356	1,601,706	7,867,062
Other Expenses	...	...	86,551	...	...	...	86,551	...	86,551
Total Gross Revenue Expenditure	10,536,820	8,482,917	3,557,620	2,757,775	550,616	919,801	26,805,549	4,044,690	30,850,239
Deduct Working Expenses of Railways, Post, Telegraph—(see Revenue Account)	2,915,237	2,874,567	950,057	889,525	142,575	246,024	8,017,985	974,320	8,992,305
Total Net Expenditure	7,621,583	5,608,350	2,607,563	1,868,250	408,041	673,777	18,787,564	3,070,370	21,857,934

[a] Year ended 31 December, 1892. [b] Year ended 30 June, 1892. [c] Year ended 30 June, 1893. [d] Included elsewhere.

SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, 1892.—

	Proportion per cent. of Total Expenditure.					
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
General Administration.						
Executive and Legislative	0·71	1·63	0·57	1·13	0·62	0·27
Civil Establishment	0·95	1·77	1·45	2·65	7·98	5·18
Pensions & Retiring Allowances	0 04	2·35	*	0 28	0·77	1·49
Customs and Excise	0·69	1·40	1·35	0·83	1·45	1·04
Miscellaneous	...	0·73	...	1·49	5·56	0·98
Total General Administration	2·39	7·88	3·37	6·38	16·38	8·96
Law and Protection.						
Judicial and Legal	1·33	2·57	1·78	1·43	3·22	2·66
Police	3·07	3·34	4·70	3·09	7·83	2·80
Gaols, &c.	1·10	0·78	0·76	0·57	2·99	0·83
Defences	2·87	3·51	2·64	2·29	1·35	2·10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·27
Total Law and Protection	8·46	10·20	9·88	7·38	15·90	8·66
Religion, Science, and Education.						
Religion	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·13
Science	0·56	0·18	0·17	5·63	0·41	5·49
Education	7·58	10·07	6·85		2·80	
Total Religion, Science, &c.	8·14	10·25	7·02	5·63	3·85	5·62
Hospitals, Charitable Institutions.						
Medical Provision	0·13	0·25	0·13	0·21	2·73	3·50
Hospitals, &c.	1·00	1·85	0·98	1·80		
Charities	1·59	1·14	2·17	1·32	1·68	2·70
Miscellaneous	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·03
Total Hospitals, &c.	2·82	3·54	3·28	3·33	4·41	6·23
Public Works and Services.						
Railway Working Expenses	20·46	24·97	17·79	24·95	16·82	17·56
Post and Telegraph	7·20	8·91	8·91	7·30	9·08	9·18
Crown Lands and Surveys	4·23	2·83	3·39	2·84	3·51	2·64
Mines Department	1·00	1·49	0·76	0·33	0·94	0·78
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours	13·15	5·57	1·13	4·86	3·45	4·79
Other Public Works	13·36	4·01	7·47	3·53	7·83	2·08
Total Public Works	59·40	47·78	39·45	43·81	41·63	37 03
Interest on Public Debt	18·79	20·35	34·57	33·47	17 83	33·50
Other Expenses	...	...	2·43	...	...	...
Total Expenditure	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Included

REVENUE EXPENDITURE. (*Relative.*)

		Per Head of Mean Population.							
New Zealand.	Seven Colonies.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1·88	1·12	1 8	2 5	1 0	1 11	1 3	0 4	2 4	1 9
0·12	1·52	1 8	2 7	2 5	4 6	15 7	6 3	0 2	2 5
1·10	0·89	...	3 5	[a]	0 6	1 6	1 9	1 5	1 5
0·85	1·02	0 1	2 0	2 4	1 5	2 10	1 3	1 1	1 7
1·48	0·66	1 3	1 1	...	2 6	10 9	1 2	1 10	1 0
5·43	5·21	4 3	11 6	5 9	10 10	31 11	10 9	6 10	8 2
2·22	1·92	2 4	3 9	3 1	2 5	6 3	3 2	2 10	3 0
2·20	3·30	5 6	4 10	8 0	5 3	15 3	3 5	2 9	5 2
1·59	1·04	2 2	1 2	1 4	1 0	5 10	1 0	2 0	1 8
1·86	2·79	5 1	5 2	4 6	3 10	2 8	2 6	2 4	4 4
...	0·02	...	...	...	...	1 0	0 4	...	0 1
7·87	9·07	15 1	14 11	16 11	12 6	31 0	10 5	9 11	14 3
...	0·02	...	...	...		1 3	0 2	...	...
0·02	8·45	1 0	0 3	0 3	9 6	0 10	...	...	13 3
10·10		13 6	14 8	11 9		5 5	6 7	12 9	
10·12	8·47	14 6	14 11	12 0	9 6	7 6	6 9	12 9	13 3
1·63	3·05	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 4	5 4	4 3	2 1	4 9
		1 10	2 9	1 8	3 0				
		2 10	2 1	3 8	2 3	3 3	3 3		
...	0·04	0 2	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	0 1
1·63	3·09	5 1	5 2	5 7	5 8	8 7	7 6	2 1	4 10
17·08	21·20	36 6	36 4	30 5	42 3	32 9	21 2	21 6	33 3
7·01	7·95	12 11	13 0	15 3	12 5	17 8	11 1	8 10	12 6
2·68	3·36	7 7	4 3	5 10	4 10	6 10	3 2	3 4	5 3
0·27	0·94	1 9	2 2	1 4	0 7	1 10	0 11	0 4	1 6
5·39	7·50	23 5	8 2	1 11	8 3	6 9	5 9	6 10	11 9
2·92	7·43	23 10	5 10	12 9	6 0	15 3	2 6	3 8	11 7
35·35	48·38	106 0	69 9	67 6	74 4	81 1	44 7	44 6	75 10
39·60	25·50	33 6	29 8	59 2	56 9	34 9	40 4	49 10	40 0
...	0·28	...	...	4 2	...	...	...	...	0 5
100·00	100·00	178 5	145 11	171 1	169 7	194 10	120 4	125 11	156 9

elsewhere.

SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, 1892.—LOANS EXPENDITURE.

Aggregate up to and including Year 1892.

Numerical.

For Construction of	New South Wales. b	Victoria. a	Queensland. b	South Australia. b	Western Australia. b	Tasmania. b	Australia & Tasmania.	New Zealand.* c	Seven Colonies of Australasia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways ...	37,417,319	35,073,390	17,872,458	11,941,503	1,107,136	3,639,491	107,051,297	14,478,723	121,530,020
Telegraphs	801,301	..	828,346	858,389	250,010	113,803	2,851,849	663,666	3,515,515
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours	3,987,472	718,219	2,742,712	2,750,002	76,710	1,924,006	12,199,121	3,708,817	15,907,938
Public Buildings	378,617	1,815,270	973,148	744,331	131,725	623,823	4,666,914	1,846,679	6,513,593
Defences	1,096,530	98,299	212,127	234,552	12,706	120,733	1,774,947	900,370	2,675,317
Water Supply and Sewerage.	6,119,840	7,631,458	278,535	3,039,070	8697	..	17,077,600	567,169	17,644,769
Other Public Works or purposes	7,860,571	..	4,713,673	1,383,384	190,397	683,561	14,831,586	5,570,729	20,402,315
Undefined, estimated *	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	11,120,010	11,120,010
Total	57,661,650	45,336,636	27,620,999	20,951,231	1,777,381	7,105,417	160,453,314	38,856,163	199,309,477

Year 1892.

Railways and Tramways ...	1,834,927	613,157	433,117	294,742	231,413	130,760	3,538,116	179,273	3,717,389
Telegraphs	25,837	..	3580	3881	11,673	7059	52,030	38,199	90,229
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours	260,442	65	39,893	63,572	72,903	164,877	601,752	102,090	703,842
Public Buildings	248,149	..	54,147	36,679	..	33,928	372,903	34,594	407,497
Defences	77,356	..	23,617	191	..	1740	102,904	8896	111,800
Water Supply and Sewerage	553,045	138,497	11,923	137,585	..	..	1,141,050	2742	1,143,792
Other Public Works and purposes	1,814,024	..	96,004	40,063	26,643	14,701	1,991,435	122,987	2,114,422
Total	4,813,780	1,051,719	662,281	576,713	342,632	353,065	7,800,190	488,781	8,288,971
Balance of Loans unexpended	– 618,791	773,483	1,836,135	960,413	86,720	512,365	3,550,325	336,356	3,886,681

* The defined expenditure from Loans in New Zealand does not include items prior to year 1870 expended under Provincial Governments, and only includes the bulk of Loans expenditure since that period. A reference to the Total Public Debt, £39,192,519, indicates that a sum of £11,120,010 is not included in the specified statement.

AGGREGATE UP TO AND INCLUDING YEAR 1892.

Centesimal Proportion.

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia and Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies.
Railways and Tramways ..	64·89	77·37	64·71	57·00	62·29	51·22	66·71	37·26	60·97
Telegraphs	1·39	..	3·00	4·10	14·06	1·60	1·78	1·71	1·76
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours	6·92	1·58	9·93	13·13	4·32	27·08	7·60	9·54	7·98
Public Buildings	0·66	4·00	3·52	3·55	7·41	8·78	2·92	4·75	3·27
Defences	1·90	0·22	0·77	1·12	0·71	1·70	1·11	2·31	1·34
Water Supply and Sewerage	10·61	16·83	1·01	14·50	0·49	..	10·64	1·46	8·85
Other Public Works or purposes	13·63	..	17·06	6·60	10·72	9·62	9·24	14·34	10·25
Undefined, estimated*.....	...	..	..	.	..	..		28·63	5·58
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·0	100·00	100·00	100·00
YEAR 1892.									
Railways	38·12	58·30	65·40	51·10	67·54	37·03	45·36	36·68	44·85
Telegraphs..... ..	0·54	..	·54	0·67	3·41	2·00	0·67	7·81	1·09
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours	5·40	..	6·02	11·03	21·27	46·69	7·71	20·89	8·49
Public Buildings	5·16	..	8·17	6·36	..	9·62	4·78	7·08	4·92
Defences	1·60	..	3·57	0·03	..	0·49	1·32	1·82	1·34
Water Supply and Sewerage	11·49	41·70	1·80	23·86	..	..	14·63	0·56	13·80
Other Public Works or purposes	37·69	..	14·50	6·95	7·78	4·17	25·53	25·16	25·51
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

[a] Year ending 30th June, 1892. [b] Year ending 31st December, 1892. [c] Year ending 31st March, 1893.

SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, 1892.—INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, 1892.

Distributed proportionally against the purposes for which the Debt was contracted on the basis of Loans Expenditure up to 31st December, 1892.

For	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia and Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies of Australasia.
Railways and Tramways	1,101,043	1,335,812	795,780	463,958	61,176	157,817	3,918,280	596,796	4,557,696
Telegraphs	23,585	...	36,882	33,372	13,815	4935	104,550	27,389	131,565
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours	117,417	27,354	122,121	106,873	4238	83,430	446,394	152,803	596,530
Public Buildings	11,199	69,137	43,330	28,896	7279	27,050	171,509	76,081	244,443
Defences	32,239	3744	9445	9116	702	5235	65,197	36,999	100,169
Water Supply, Sewerage	180,029	290,653	12,402	118,024	481	...	624,952	23,385	661,565
Other Public Works and purposes	231,272	...	209,879	53,722	10,520	29,641	542,721	229,685	766,219
Undefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458,568	417,122
	1,696,784	1,726,700	1,229,839	813,961	98,211	308,108	5,873,603	1,601,706	7,475,309

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Statement showing the Financial aspect in relation to the Public Treasury of the result of working the Government Railways of Australasia, for the financial year 1892-93.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	West Australia	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loans expended on construction of Railways on 31st December, 1892..	37,417,319	35,073,390	17,872,458	11,941,503	1,107,136	3,639.491	14,478,723	121,530,020
Gross receipts from Railways opened for traffic	3,416,496	3,098,252	1,049,870	1,073,020	94,258	178.410	1,154,592	10.064,898
Less working expenses ditto	2,156,220	2.118.377	632,889	688,079	92,600	161,553	690,627	6,540,345
Net { Profit on working	1,260,276	979,875	416,981	384,941	1658	16,857	463,965	3,524,553
Net { Loss on working	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Railway proportion of interest on loans based upon loans expenditure*	1,101,043	1,335,812	795,780	463,958	61,176	157,817	596,796	4,557,696
Net burden upon General Revenue ..	..	355,937	378,799	79,017	59,518	140,960	132,831	1,033,143
Net gain to General Revenue.....	159,233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Percentage in relation to Capital expended on Construction.**

Gross receipts	9·13	8·83	5·87	8·98	8·51	4·90	7·97	8·28
Working expenses	5·76	6·04	3·54	5·76	8·36	4·44	4·77	5·38
Net { Profit	3·37	2·79	2·33	3·22	0·15	0·46	3·20	2·90
Net { Loss.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway proportion of interest on loans	2·94	3·81	4·45	3·88	5·52	4·34	4·12	3·75
Net burden on General Revenue	..	1·02	2·12	0·66	5·37	3·88	0·92	0·85
Net gain to ditto	0·43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* NOTE.—As the Loans actually expended on Railways on 31st December, 1892, include a considerable amount for Lines not open for traffic, the percentage proportion to capital will be somewhat less than what it would be if reckoned in relation to *Capital expended on Lines open for traffic* only. The net burden on General Revenue, however, is more correctly indicated by the method adopted.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Of the Value of the Intercolonial and External Trade of each of the Seven Colonies of Australasia, specially distinguishing the Trade with the United Kingdom, Years 1877 to 1892.

000 £s omitted.

IMPORTS.

From	To	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.	New South Wales	6,472	6,659	6,749	6,537	8,987	11,156	10,624	11,423	11,886	10,446	7,999	9,213	8,736	8,628	10,580	8,884
	Victoria	8,300	7,389	6,069	5,893	7,518	8,981	8,710	9,149	8,947	8,852	8,290	10,852	11,415	9,607	8,954	6,857
	Queensland	1,164	1,181	816	840	1,307	2,053	2,772	2,521	2,751	2,692	2,297	3,121	2,863	2,120	2,814	2,049
	South Australia	2,829	3,088	2,719	3,002	2,820	3,467	3,492	2,983	2,781	1,974	1,958	2,377	2,008	2,483	2,876	2,372
	Western Australia	157	153	170	138	160	175	232	223	280	348	351	364	364	415	569	592
	Tasmania	377	374	337	289	340	379	631	642	659	641	436	485	518	681	655	542
	New Zealand	4,116	5,333	5,303	3,479	4,530	5,553	5,242	4,935	5,228	4,481	4,173	3,726	4,126	4,221	4,370	4,767
	All Australasian Colonies	23,415	24,177	22,163	20,178	25,662	31,764	31,703	31,876	32,532	29,434	25,504	30,138	30,030	28,156	30,818	26,063
Ex-Australasian Countries, including United Kingdom.	New South Wales	8,436	8,636	8,869	8,230	11,357	14,178	13,469	14,654	15,142	13,228	10,154	12,143	12,216	11,633	14,256	11,576
	Victoria	11,148	10,553	8,905	8,257	10,769	12,834	12,175	12,726	12,393	12,277	11,695	15,487	15,863	14,496	12,981	10,125
	Queensland	1,714	1,556	1,107	1,224	1,954	3,454	3,466	3,194	3,294	3,293	2,884	3,077	3,441	2,742	3,183	2,374
	South Australia	3,321	3,870	3,385	3,597	3,531	4,445	4,444	3,903	3,455	2,459	2,449	2,980	2,760	3,475	3,995	3,342
	W. Australia	201	194	224	174	209	227	271	277	329	407	420	433	484	512	695	711
	Tasmania	470	488	424	365	445	529	787	726	772	673	486	529	574	744	699	562
	New Zealand	4,690	6,362	6,183	4,237	5,506	6,745	6,403	6,046	6,233	5,443	5,217	4,723	5,212	5,176	5,491	5,831
	All Australasian Colonies	29,980	31,659	29,097	26,084	33,771	42,412	41,015	41,526	41,618	37,780	33,305	39,972	40,550	38,778	41,300	34,521
	Excess of Exports	..	..	..	5034	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,887	6,229

Other Australasian Colonies (Intercolonial).	New South Wales	4,545	4,378	4,099	5,946	6,230	7,290	8,054	8,507	8,595	8,085	9,017	9,086	10,647	10,982	11,127	9,201
	Victoria	5,214	5,609	6,131	6,300	5,950	5,914	5,569	6,476	5,652	6,254	7,327	8,485	8,540	8,458	8,731	7,050
	Queensland	2,355	1,880	1,974	1,863	2,110	2,864	2,767	3,188	3,128	2,810	2,938	2,970	2,612	2,325	1,896	2,009
	South Australia	1,305	1,850	1,629	1,984	1,693	2,263	1,866	1,846	1,834	2,394	2,647	2,434	4,044	4,788	5,961	4,053
	Western Australia	162	185	183	180	196	282	246	244	321	351	412	353	334	362	585	680
	Tasmania	839	837	843	1,004	986	1,142	1,046	930	985	1,084	1,111	1,082	1,037	1,154	1,353	935
	New Zealand	2,283	2,394	2,192	1,925	1,951	1,864	1,571	1,618	1,247	1,316	1,029	1,219	1,097	1,085	1,013	1,112
	All Australasian Colonies	16,703	17,133	17,051	19,202	19,116	21,619	21,119	22,809	21,762	22,294	24,481	25,629	28,311	29,154	30,666	25,040
All Countries.	New South Wales	12,981	13,014	12,968	14,176	17,587	21,468	21,523	23,161	23,737	21,313	19,171	21,229	22,863	22,615	25,383	20,777
	Victoria	16,362	16,162	15,036	14,557	16,719	18,748	17,744	19,202	18,045	18,531	19,022	23,972	24,403	22,954	21,712	17,175
	Queensland	4,069	3,436	3,081	3,087	4,064	6,318	6,233	6,382	6,422	6,103	5,822	6,647	6,053	5,067	5,079	4,383
	South Australia	4,626	5,720	5,014	5,581	5,224	6,708	6,310	5,749	5,289	4,853	5,096	5,414	6,804	8,263	9,956	7,395
	Western Australia	363	379	407	354	405	509	517	521	650	758	832	786	818	874	1,260	1,391
	Tasmania	1,309	1,325	1,267	1,369	1,431	1,671	1,833	1,656	1,757	1,757	1,597	1,611	1,611	1,898	2,052	1,497
	New Zealand	6,973	8,756	8,375	6,162	7,457	8,609	7,974	7,664	7,480	6,759	6,246	5,942	6,309	6,261	6,504	6,943
	All Australasian Colonies	46,683	48,792	46,148	45,286	52,887	64,031	62,134	64,335	63,380	60,074	57,786	65,001	68,861	67,932	71,960	59,561

PROPORTION PER CENT.

United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	48·52	..	..	..	..	49·00	..	..	..	..	42·83	43·76
Ex-Australasian	..	..	..	..	63·86	..	..	..	..	62·89	..	..	.	..	57·39	57·96
Intercolonial	..	..	..	.	36·14	..	..	..	..	37·11	..	..	..	..	42·61	42·04
Total	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	.		..	100·00	100·00

GENERAL SUMMARY—*continued.*

EXPORTS.

To	From	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.	New South Wales	6,019	5,516	5,149	7,526	7,561	7,310	9.884	7,684	7.293	6,027	6,966	8,477	8,965	6,623	8,855	7.654
	Victoria	6,575	6,459	5,901	9,250	7,784	7,763	7,372	7,745	8,159	6,566	5,476	8,050	7,036	6,850	7,993	7,599
	Queensland	1,201	922	878	781	1,160	1,291	1,930	1,715	1,618	1,289	2,002	1,986	2,498	2,366	3,308	4,097
	South Australia	2,543	3,120	2,845	3,695	2,589	3,000	2,522	4,082	3,331	2,554	2,930	3,799	3,412	4,297	4,524	3,167
	Western Australia	208	186	223	295	261	333	278	280	290	505	382	482	506	335	428	396
	Tasmania	633	640	601	702	512	396	380	360	191	248	350	221	252	323	380	316
	New Zealand	5,321	4,727	4,172	4,767	4,475	4,709	5,347	5,158	4,907	4,587	4,848	5,708	6,600	7,401	7,141	7,484
	All Australasian Colonies	22,500	21,570	19,769	27,016	24,342	24,802	27,713	27,024	25,789	21,776	22,954	28,723	29,269	28,195	32,629	30,713
Ex-Australasian Countries, including United Kingdom.	New South Wales	6,829	6,332	6,011	8,302	9,327	9,251	12,319	9,869	9,814	8,012	9,529	11,311	12,554	10,761	14,341	13,054
	Victoria	10,919	10,089	8,270	11,387	11,516	10,968	10,654	10,223	9,919	7,686	6,854	9,547	8,713	9,217	11,081	10,241
	Queensland	1,400	1,456	1,324	1,147	1,552	1,699	2,672	2,309	2,408	2,119	3,019	2,956	3,395	4,400	3,378	4,194
	South Australia	3,008	3,565	3,312	4,181	3,145	3,524	3,069	4,787	3,774	2,939	3,412	4,491	4,012	5,308	5,582	4,209
	Western Australia	273	290	300	370	358	454	361	339	382	554	513	558	613	484	563	568
	Tasmania	636	640	601	703	514	399	384	360	192	248	350	222	252	324	382	316
	New Zealand	5,469	4,943	4,355	5,028	5,024	5,316	5,997	5,501	5,474	4,985	5,411	6,205	7,201	8,181	7,860	8,168
	All Australasian Colonies	28,534	27,315	24,173	31,118	31,436	31,611	35,456	33,388	31,963	26,543	29,088	35,290	36,740	38,675	43,187	40,750
	Excess of Imports	1,446	4,344	4,924	.	2,335	10,801	5,559	8,138	9,655	11,237	4,217	4,682	3,810	103	..	..

Other Australasian Colonies (Intercolonial)	New South Wales	3,154	2,957	2,972	7,381	6,981	8,426	7,943	8,708	6,936	7,706	8,993	9,609	10,741	11,285	11,663	8,918
	Victoria	4,239	4,837	4,184	4,568	4,736	5,226	5,745	5,827	5,633	4,109	4,497	4,307	4,022	4,049	4,926	3,974
	Queensland	2,657	1,734	2,110	2,301	1,988	1,835	2,605	2,365	2,835	2,815	3,435	3,170	4,341	4,155	4,927	4,976
	South Australia	1,619	1,790	1,451	1,394	1,263	1,836	1,814	1,837	1,643	1,550	1,919	2,493	3,247	3,519	4,930	3,611
	Western Australia	100	138	148	129	145	129	86	67	65	70	92	122	148	188	237	314
	Tasmania	781	676	700	809	1,042	1,188	1,348	1,116	1,122	1,084	1,099	1,112	1,208	1,163	1,059	1031
	New Zealand	858	1,073	1,388	1,325	1,037	1,342	1,099	1,591	1,346	1,688	1,455	1,562	2,141	1,631	1,706	1367
	All Australasian Colonies	13,408	13,205	12,953	17,907	17,192	19,982	20,640	21,511	19,580	19,028	21,490	22,375	25,848	25,990	29,388	24,191
All Countries.	New South Wales	9,983	9,289	8,983	15,683	16,308	17,677	20,262	18,577	16,750	15,718	18,522	20,920	23,295	22,046	25,944	21,972
	Victoria	15,158	14,926	12,454	15,955	16,252	16,194	16,399	16,050	15,552	11,795	11,351	13,854	12,735	13,266	16,007	14,215
	Queensland	4,057	3,190	3,434	3,448	3,540	3,534	5,277	4,674	5,243	4,934	6,454	6,126	7,736	8,555	8,305	9,170
	South Australia	4,627	5,355	4,763	5,575	4,408	5,360	4,883	6,624	5,417	4,489	5,331	6,984	7,259	8,827	10,512	7,820
	Western Australia	373	428	448	499	503	583	447	406	447	630	605	680	761	672	800	882
	Tasmania	1,417	1,316	1,301	1,512	1,556	1,587	1,732	1,476	1,314	1,332	1,449	1,334	1,460	1,487	1,441	1,347
	New Zealand	6,327	6,016	5,743	6,353	6,061	6,658	7,096	7,092	6,820	6,673	6,866	7,767	9,342	9,812	9,566	9,535
	All Australasian Colonies	41,942	40,520	37,126	49,025	48,628	51,593	56,096	54,899	51,543	45,571	50,578	57,665	62,588	64,665	72,575	64,941

PROPORTION PER CENT.

United Kingdom	.			.	50·06			.		47·78					44·96	47·30
Ex-Australasian	.			.	64·65				.	58·25					59·50	62·75
Intercolonial					35·35			.		41·75			..		40·50	37·25
Total	..		..	.	100·00	..		.	..	100·00				..	100·00	100·00

SUMMARY

Of the Value of the External and Intercolonial Trade, Seven Colonies of Australasia, 1877–1892.

000's omitted.

Year	Ex-Australian.				Intercolonial.				Total			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports	Excess of Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports	Imports	Exports	Excess of Imports	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1877	29,980	28,534	1,446		16,703	13,408	3,295		46,683	41,942	4,741	.
1878	31,659	27,315	4,344		17,133	13,205	3,928		48,792	40,520	8,272	
1879	29,097	24,173	4,924		17,051	12,953	4,098		46,148	37,126	9,022	
1880	26,084	31,118		5,034	19,202	17,907	1,295		45,286	49,025		3,739
1881	33,771	31,436	2,335		19,116	17,192	1,924	.	52,887	48,628	4,259	..
1882	42,412	31,611	10,801		21,619	19,982	1,637		64,031	51,593	12,438	
1883	41,015	35,456	5,559		21,119	20,640	479		62,134	56,096	6,038	..
1884	41,526	33,388	8,138		22,809	21,511	1,298	..	64,335	54,899	9,436	
1885	41,618	31,963	9,655		21,762	19,580	2,182		63,380	51,543	11,837	
1886	37,780	26,543	11,237		22,294	19,028	3,266		60,074	45,571	14,503	
1887	33,305	29,088	4,217		24,481	21,490	2,991		57,786	50,578	7,208	
1888	39,972	35,290	4,682		25,629	22,375	3,254		65,601	57,665	7,936	
1889	40,550	36,740	3,810		28,311	25,848	2,463		68,861	62,588	6,273	
1890	38,778	38,675	103		29,154	25,990	3,164		67,932	64,665	3,267	
1891	41,300	43,187		1,887	30,666	29,388	1,278		71,966	72,575		609
1892	34,521	40,750		6,229	25,040	24,191	849		59,561	64,941		5380
Aggregate for 16 years	.. 611,405	552,216	72,339 59,189 (9·68)	13,150 .	.. 377,885	336,874	41,011 (10·85)		989,290	889,090	109,928 100,200 (10·13)	9,728

SUMMARY

Showing the Proportional Value (per cent.) of the British Ex-Australasian and Intercolonial Trade of each of the Seven Colonies of Australasia at the close of the last Four Quinquennial Periods -1877, 1882, 1887, *and* 1892.

IMPORTS

Imported direct into	United Kingdom trade.				Ex-Australasian trade				Intercolonial trade.			
	1877.	1882.	1887.	1892.	1877.	1882.	1887.	1892.	1877.	1882.	1887.	1892.
New South Wales	49·85	51·96	41·73	42·76	64·98	66·04	52·97	55·71	35·02	33·96	47·03	44·29
Victoria	50·73	47·90	43·58	39·92	68·14	68·46	61·48	58·95	31 86	31·54	38·52	41·05
Queensland . .	28·60	32·49	39 47	46·75	42·12	54·67	49·53	54·17	57·88	45·33	50·47	45·83
South Australia..	61·16	51·68	38·42	32·07	71·79	66·27	48·06	45 19	28·21	33·73	51·94	54·81
Western Australia	43·25	34·38	42·19	42·56	55·37	44·59	50·48	51·11	44·63	55·41	49·52	48·89
Tasmania	28·80	22·68	27·30	36·21	35·91	31·66	30·44	37·54	64·09	68·34	69·56	62·46
New Zealand	59·02	64·51	66·81	68·66	67·26	78·35	83·52	83 98	32·74	21·65	16·48	10·02
Seven Colonies ..	50·16	49·60	44·14	43·76	64·22	66 24	57·64	57·96	35·78	33·76	42·36	42·04

EXPORTS.

Exported direct from—												
New South Wales	60·30	41·35	37·61	34·84	68·42	52·33	51·45	59·41	31·58	47·67	48·55	40·59
Victoria	43·38	47·93	48·24	53·45	72·03	67·73	60·38	72·05	27·97	32·27	39·62	27·95
Queensland.....	29·60	36·53	31·02	44·67	34·51	48·07	46·77	45·74	65·49	51·93	53·23	54·26
South Australia .	54·96	55·96	54·96	40·50	65·01	65·75	64·00	53·83	34·99	34·25	36·00	46·17
Western Australia	55·76	57·12	63·14	44·89	73·18	77·88	84·80	64·40	26·82	22·12	15·20	35·60
Tasmania	44·66	24·95	24·16	23·46	44·88	25·14	24·16	23·46	55·12	74·86	75·84	76·54
New Zealand . ..	84·10	70·72	70·61	78·50	86·44	79·84	78·82	85·66	13·56	20·16	21·18	14·34
Seven Colonies ..	53·64	48·08	45·39	47·30	72·03	61·27	57·51	62·76	27·97	38·73	42·49	37·24

Census, 1891.

		Per cent. to Total.
Population, Total	146,667	
Population per square mile	5·60	...
Increase since last Census, 10 years, per cent	26·73	...
Males	77,560	52·88
Females	69,107	47·12
Males, 21 years and over	40,037	51·62
Males at soldier's age (20 to 40)	24,678	32·05
Females, 21 years and over	32,598	47·17
Persons, ditto ditto	72,635	49·51
Children at school age (7 to 14)	24,451	16·74
Dwellings—		
Total number (householders)	28,024	...
Dwellings per square mile	1·07	...
Ditto having one room, per cent	...	8·38
Ditto having more than one room, ditto	...	91·62
Ditto under £20 rental, ditto	...	65·21
Ditto £20 and over, ditto	...	34·49
Ages—		
Under 5 years, per cent.	...	14·69
5 to 65 years, ditto	...	80·71
65 and over, ditto	...	4·60
Conjugal Condition—		
Married persons	43,717	29·93
Ditto males	22,313	29·00
Ditto females	21,399	30·98
Education—		
Read and write, all ages	101,748	70·26
Ditto, adults, ditto	61,804	87·06
Birth Places—		
Tasmania	...	73·88
Other Australasian Colonies	...	5·02
United Kingdom	...	18·47
Elsewhere	...	2·63
Breadwinners—		
Males	48,833	62·96
Females	12,578	18·20
Persons	61,411	41·87
Occupations—		
Divisions.		
All Classes	146,667	100·00
Breadwinners	61,411	41·87
Dependants	85,256	58·13
Classes.		
I. Professional	3918	2·67
II. Domestic	7180	4·90
III. Commercial	9593	6·54
IV. Industrial	16,016	10·92
V. Primary Producers	23,568	16·07
VI. Indefinite	1136	·77
VII. Dependants	85,256	58·13

Agricultural Pursuits	16,031	10·93
Pastoral	2447	1·67
Mines and Minerals	3988	2·72
Other Primary Producers	1102	·75
	23,568	16·07

		Per cent. to Total
Electors, 1892—		
Legislative Council..	7111	...
Percentage to adult males.	...	17·07
House of Assembly.....	29,261	...
Percentage to adult males.....	...	70·25

		Per cent. to	
		Specified.	Total Population.
Religion—			
Church of England.....	76,082	54·01	
Church of Rome.....	25,805	18·32	
Methodists	17,150	12·18	
Presbyterians	9756	6·93	
Independents	4501	3·20	
Baptists	3285	2·33	
Other Christian Sects.....	3168	2·26	
Non-Christian Sects	1085	0·77	
Total specified	140,832	100·00	96·02
Undefined—			
Persons who "object" to state religion...	1428	...	3·02
Others	1407	...	0·96
TOTAL.....	146,667	...	100·00

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" 4. Ben Lomond. "
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" 6. Geological Sketch Map
" 7. Ideal Sections - Macquarie Harbour to Florentine River; Mount Agnew to Wynyard, Across Tasmania.
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" 20. Section - Marine Beds, Sandy Cove, Table Cape.
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